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FARMERS' BULLETIN



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GAME LAWS FOR 1916.¹

A SUMMARY OF THE PROVISIONS RELATING TO SEASONS, EXPORT, SALE, LIMITS, AND LICENSES.

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INTRODUCTION.

SCOPE OF THE BULLETIN.

The present bulletin, containing the seventeenth annual summary of the game laws of the United States and Canada, has been prepared on the same general plan as those issued each year since 1902. It includes a summary of the more important features of the new legislation, a brief synopsis of the new game laws enacted in each State and Province, and a series of tables showing the provisions relating to seasons, export, sale, limits, and licenses. It differs from other

¹ This bulletin contains the proclamation of the President and the amended Regulations for the Protection of Migratory Birds, approved Aug. 21, 1916, and the treaty with Great Britain for the protection of migratory birds in the United States and Canada, ratified Aug. 29, 1916.

publications of game laws in several important points: (1) Inclusion of a brief review of the measures enacted, (2) arrangement of provisions by subjects instead of by States, and (3) adoption of a uniform statement and order of the various details to facilitate comparison of similar provisions in different States. Its chief objects are to present in convenient form the restrictions on hunting which affect the enforcement of the Federal statutes regulating interstate commerce in game and the protection of migratory birds, and to show the general condition and trend of legislation from year to year. Provisions relating to methods of capture, game refuges, enforcement of laws, disposition of fines and fees, and matters of special or local application are omitted. These can be found only by reference to the laws themselves or to the pamphlet editions of the game laws, obtainable in most States from the proper officials.¹

REVIEW OF LEGISLATION OF 1916.

The game legislation of 1916 is small in volume, only about 90 laws having been passed in the 11 States² and 5 Canadian Provinces which held legislative sessions this year. Although fewer game laws were enacted than last year, the record contains several progressive measures.

In Federal legislation the chief interest is naturally centered in the treaty with Great Britain for the protection of migratory birds in the United States and Canada, ratified on August 29 (see p. 18). Several acts relative to national parks were passed and several Executive proclamations and orders were issued affecting game. Among the latter probably the one of most general interest is the proclamation containing the new regulations for the protection of migratory birds. The amended regulations, finally adopted and approved on August 21, and based on the experience gained during the two years since the regulations were last amended, were prepared after careful consideration of many suggestions received from all parts of the country. The principal changes are as follows: Transfer of six States—West Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Utah, and Nevada—from the southern zone to the northern zone, making 31 States in zone 1 and 17 in zone 2; permitting shooting on the Mississippi River above Memphis and on the Missouri River above Nebraska City; opening the season on certain shore birds during the last two weeks in August in New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, and on reedbirds on and after September 1 in North Carolina and Georgia; opening the waterfowl season somewhat earlier in

¹ See p. 63. Names and addresses are given in the Directory of Game Officials, published by the Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture (edition of 1916, B. S. Doc. 104).

² Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Virginia.

Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, South Carolina, and Georgia; prohibiting shooting of migratory birds in every State after February 1; protecting wood ducks at all seasons throughout the United States instead of in zone 1; and protecting shore birds in California, and woodcock in Kentucky until 1918.

In State legislation more progress was probably made in Virginia and Mississippi than elsewhere, as in each of these States the office of game and fish commissioner was created, and resident licenses, game-protection funds, and warden service provided. This leaves only two States—Florida and Nevada—with no State officer to administer the game laws. In Mississippi, as in Alabama, the office of State game and fish commissioner is made elective after the term of the first incumbent expires, while in Virginia the work of game protection is placed in charge of the commissioner of fisheries, under the title of commissioner of game and inland fisheries. Maryland created a conservation commission and placed the administration of game laws under its charge; in Louisiana a reorganization resulted in the substitution of a single commissioner in charge of the department of conservation in lieu of a conservation commission of three members.

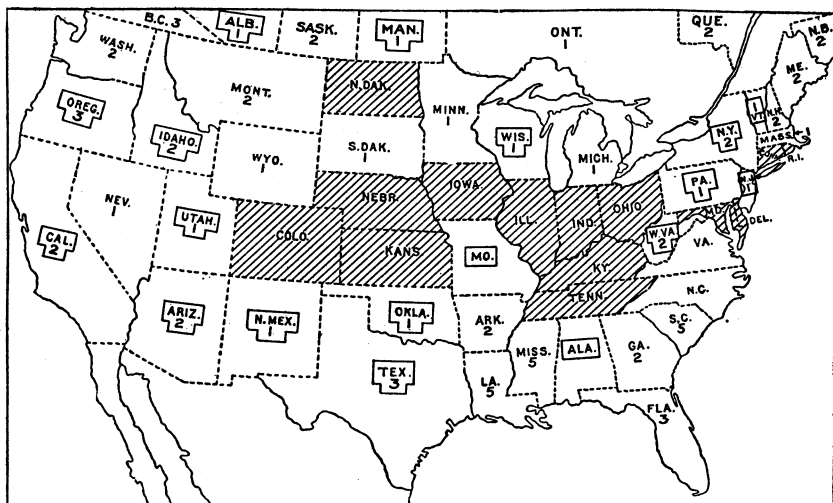
Kentucky protected deer and elk until 1921; wild turkeys, native and imported pheasants, and Hungarian partridges until 1920; and removed woodcock from the game list. Maryland protected deer and elk for six years, removed doves from the game list, and adopted the American Ornithologists' Union model law for the protection of nongame birds. In Canada, Manitoba protected swan, pelican, cormorant, whooping crane, wood duck, Hungarian partridge, and introduced species until 1920, and Ontario closed the season on grouse, prairie fowl, and partridge until 1918, and capercailzie until 1920.

Among the novel acts of the year may be mentioned that of New Jersey—in an effort to prevent accidents in the field—prohibiting a person from going into the woods or fields with firearms when under the influence of any drug or intoxicating liquor; and that of New York making it unlawful to pursue flocks of ducks in fresh water in such a manner as to drive them away from the neighborhood.

BIG GAME.

The changes affecting big game were not numerous, but a few are important. Georgia and Mississippi repealed their doe laws, thus permitting deer of either sex to be killed; New Jersey protected does and fawns, and permits one deer with horns visible above the hair to be killed by each hunter; in Alaska under regulations of the department only deer having horns 3 inches or more in length may

In Canada, Nova Scotia permits deer hunting this season for the first time¹ by providing an open season on bucks during the last 11 days of October except on Cape Breton Island. Manitoba lengthened the season 5 days on big game but opened the season on November 20, 10 days earlier than formerly, while Ontario lengthened the deer



[Shaded areas indicate the States in which there is no deer hunting; inclosed names, the States which protect does at all seasons; and figures, the number of deer allowed each hunter during a season. In the eastern half of Maine and southern half of New Hampshire the limit is 1 a season. In Alabama, Mississippi, and Missouri the limit is 1 a day, and in Louisiana 2 a day.]

Under present conditions deer hunting is permitted in 36 States, in about a third of which the hunter is limited to one deer a season and in most others to two. Sixteen States and Alaska protect does at all seasons and allow only bucks to be killed—namely, Alabama, Arizona, California, Idaho, Missouri, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Alaska. Penn-

¹Deer have extended their range to Nova Scotia comparatively recently. One of the first recorded was killed at Liscomb Lake in December, 1886 (Forest and Stream, xxvii, p. 467, 1887).

sylvania requires that deer killed shall have horns 2 inches above the hair; New Jersey, visible above the hair; Utah, visible above the head; New York, Vermont, and Alaska, at least 3 inches long; and West Virginia, 4 inches long; while California prohibits entirely the killing of spike bucks.

OPEN SEASONS.

Aside from the changes in the regulations under the migratory bird law already mentioned, changes in open seasons were comparatively few in number. In Kentucky the open season on doves was shortened from five months to six weeks, thus abolishing summer shooting; in Maryland doves were removed from the game list under the new nongame-bird law, and spring shooting of waterfowl was curtailed by closing the season on March 15¹ instead of April 10; in New Jersey a season uniform with that on waterfowl was provided for coots or crow-bill ducks; and Virginia repealed all laws in conflict with the Federal migratory bird law.

EXPORT AND SALE.

Kentucky now prohibits the export of all protected game, but allows a hunter to carry home game he has lawfully killed and forbids the sale of quail, ruffed grouse, wild turkeys, imported pheasants, and Hungarian partridges, whether taken in or out of the State.

Maryland prohibits the export of all game except waterfowl.

New York amended the law regulating transportation of big game so as to permit moose, elk, caribou, and antelope killed in private preserves to be transported at any time instead of during the open season for deer; added gray partridges to the list of game birds that may be imported for sale under license; permitted game breeders in States having a breeders' law similar to that of New York to import game for market purposes under a \$5 license and cost of inspection, and allowed the sale for food purposes of varying hares and cottontail rabbits bred in captivity under license, if duly tagged.

Rhode Island prohibited possession of game, the sale of which is prohibited, by dealers in poultry, meats, groceries, or other products.

Manitoba reduced the number of geese a nonresident hunter may take out under his license from 100 to 50, provided a 25-cent export permit, and prohibited the sale of all protected game except hides and heads of big game.

Ontario empowered the Minister of Public Works to grant permits for the export of any game whether dead or alive, and prohibited the sale of waterfowl.

¹ Under the Federal regulations it closes Feb. 1.

BAG LIMITS.

Georgia reduced the number of deer and turkeys that may be taken from 3 to 2 each a season, and prescribed a limit of 15 a day on cat squirrels. Kentucky, for the first time, placed restrictions on the quantity of game that may be taken, by providing bag limits of 12 quail and 15 doves per day, and limiting the number in possession for consecutive days hunted to a multiple of the daily limit on each species. Maryland restricted the number of waterfowl to 25 a day, the first limit on waterfowl applicable throughout the State, and also reduced other limits generally. Mississippi restricted the killing of squirrels to 10 a day.

Manitoba reduced the limit on ptarmigan, prairie chicken, and partridge from 20 to 15 a day and from 100 to 50 a season, and on ducks from 50 to 40 a day after October 1.

LICENSES.

The most important license legislation was the adoption of resident licenses in Mississippi and Virginia, each State adopting the dual system of county and State-wide licenses. Louisiana abolished the free ward and county system, thus requiring every one who hunts to obtain a license, and reduced the State license fee from \$3 to \$1; and Kentucky reduced the fee for a nonresident or alien license from \$15 to \$7.50 and repealed the provision which permitted a resident landowner to hunt on adjoining farms without a license. New York reduced the fee for a nonresident or alien license from \$20 to \$10.

In Canada, Ontario reduced the nonresident license fee from \$50 to \$25, and abolished the special nonresident license for birds. Saskatchewan increased the fee from \$1 to \$1.25 for the license required of residents of cities and towns, but reduced the fees for nonresident licenses—for a general license from \$50 to \$25, for a bird license from \$25 to \$10, and for a six-day license from \$10 to \$2.50.

GAME REFUGES AND PRESERVES.

Notwithstanding the small volume of legislation, considerable progress was made in the matter of game preserves, both Federal and State. Two new national parks, one on Mount Lassen, Cal., and the other on Mount Kilauea, in Hawaii, were established by Congress; bills were passed accepting the cession of State jurisdiction over the Crater Lake, Oreg., and Mount Rainier, Wash., National Parks, with provision for resident commissioners and enforcement of the laws, and amending the Yellowstone Park act so as to facilitate protection of the park and prevent poaching. Provision has also been made for the establishment of game preserves on lands

purchased for the Appalachian Forest. Under Executive proclamation the Sieur de Monts National Monument of some 5,000 acres on Mount Desert Island in Maine was created on July 8; and by Executive orders two new bird reserves were established, one on Goat Island, in San Francisco Bay, Cal., on August 9, and the other, comprising four lakes on the Platte reclamation project in Nebraska, on August 21.

Congress has donated to the State of Kansas certain lands in the former Kansas National Forest for a game preserve for the protection of a herd of antelope; and Virginia has prohibited hunting on all lands in the Massanutten purchase in the Appalachian Forest in Shenandoah County, thus making this area in effect a game refuge; New Jersey has authorized the expenditure of \$5,000 for the purchase of additional lands for the State game farm, and the creation of game preserves on private lands, by agreement, in Sussex and Warren Counties.

In Canada, Manitoba has established seven new game preserves, including Cedar Lake, Doghead Point, Grindstone Point, Lake St. Martin, Peonan Point, Red Deer Point, and Reindeer Island, comprising 3,950 sections of land; Saskatchewan has created an additional Cypress Hills preserve, and also the Pasquia, Big River, and North and South Saskatchewan Rivers game preserves, but reduced the areas of game preserves on forest reservations owing to complaints from sportsmen that the law which automatically makes all forest reserves game refuges circumscribed the hunting area.

NEW LAWS PASSED IN 1916.

Federal laws.—Nine acts: Granting to the State of Kansas certain lands in the Kansas National Forest in Finney County for a State game preserve (64th Cong., Pub. No. 102); amending the Yellowstone Park act by reducing the penalty and thus giving the commissioner jurisdiction over certain misdemeanors committed within the park (Pub. No. 115); accepting cession by the State of Washington of exclusive jurisdiction over lands in the Mount Rainier National Park (Pub. No. 124); establishing the Hawaii National Park on the Island of Hawaii (Pub. No. 171), and the Lassen Volcanic National Park in California (Pub. No. 184); accepting cession by the State of Oregon of exclusive jurisdiction over lands in the Crater Lake National Park (Pub. No. 223); creating the National Park Service for the administration of national parks and monuments (Pub. No. 235); provisions in the Agricultural appropriation bill increasing the appropriation for maintenance of bird and game reservations from \$21,000 to \$25,000, continuing the appropriation of \$50,000 for the protection of migratory birds; and authorizing the President to designate such areas on lands acquired in the Appalachian region as should, in his opinion, be set aside for the protection of game animals, birds, or fish (Pub. No. 190, pp. 24, 25, 34); and the treaty with Great Britain ratified by the Senate (Sen. Exec. Doc. E).

Migratory bird regulations.—(See p. 13.)

Alaska.—By regulation: Prohibiting the killing of moose and sheep on the Kenai Peninsula and shipment of said animals therefrom for sale; protecting

deer on Duke, Gravina, Kodiak, Long, Kruzof, Suemez, and Zarembo Islands, and adding San Juan to the list; affording protection to goats, female deer, and fawns in southeastern Alaska, and permitting only deer with horns 3 inches long to be killed, all effective until 1918 (S. R. A.—B. S. 10); prohibiting sale of moose or sheep south of lat. 62° and between lon. 141° and lon. 155° until 1918 (S. R. A.—B. S. 12).

Georgia.—One act: Containing several important amendments affecting squirrels and doves, opening the season on female deer, and providing for possession of game for propagating purposes.

Kentucky.—Three acts: Reducing the nonresident or alien license fee from \$15 to \$7.50; increasing the maximum penalty for hunting without a license from \$100 to \$200; repealing the provision permitting a resident landowner to hunt on adjoining farms without a license; authorizing, in case of conviction, the levy and collection of a fee of \$5 for the informer (S. B. 134); shortening the season on doves from five months to six weeks; prohibiting all hunting of woodcock; closing the squirrel season on December 16, thus abolishing late winter shooting; reducing the open season on rabbits to two and a half months, thus prohibiting late winter and summer shooting; protecting wild turkey, native pheasant (ruffed grouse), imported pheasants, and Hungarian partridges until 1920; prohibiting sale of quail, ruffed grouse, wild turkey, imported pheasants, and Hungarian partridges, whenever caught or killed; prohibiting export of all protected game, except game lawfully killed and in possession of a hunter, and under permit, birds or animals raised in captivity or which have been purchased for propagation; creating a bag limit of 12 a day on quail, and limiting the number in possession to 12 for each successive day's hunt; limiting the bag on doves to 15 a day and possession to 15 for each successive day's hunt; providing that game birds or animals bred or reared in captivity may be disposed of by owner or propagator, under permit of game and fish commissioner, without reference to the game laws, and the dead body of any bird or animal lawfully reared in captivity may be sold when properly tagged; protecting deer and elk until 1921, and prohibiting hounding (ch. 31).

Louisiana.—Five acts: Substituting a single commissioner in charge of the department of conservation in lieu of the conservation commission of three members (act 66); abolishing free wards and separate parish licenses for residents, requiring all residents who hunt to be licensed, and reducing the fee for a State-wide license from \$3 to \$1 (act 45); shifting the open season on quail and wild turkey gobblers, which formerly began on November 1, to November 15; lengthening the season a month on jacksnipe, and closing the season until November 1, 1920, on prairie chicken, imported pheasants, wild turkey hen, upland plover, papabotte, and killdeer; repealing the law that permitted the killing of 50 sea gulls a day from August 1 to February 1 and placing the birds on the protected list (acts 258 and 272); enacting a comprehensive game-breeders' law, permitting game to be raised in captivity under \$5 license and sold for food purposes; permitting sale of squirrels during open season (act 219).

Maryland.—Ten general acts: Changing the season on squirrels (ch. 143); enacting a State-wide law prohibiting the export of all game except waterfowl, but allowing a licensed hunter to take out an amount equal to one day's bag limit, if killed by himself and not for sale (ch. 215); enacting a comprehensive, model law for the protection of nongame birds, defining game, removing doves from the game list, prohibiting the sale of plumage, providing for the issuance of a \$1 permit for scientific collecting, and specifically exempting starlings from protection (ch. 385); strengthening the law in regard to the powers of the warden or his deputies as to search and seizure (ch. 386); pro-

protecting elk and deer for 6 years (ch. 399); further restricting the use of power boats in hunting waterfowl (ch. 542); reducing bag limits generally and providing a limit of 25 a day on waterfowl (ch. 545); closing the State season on waterfowl on March 15 instead of April 10, but permitting possession until March 25 (ch. 568); permitting the killing of English or ring-necked pheasants raised in captivity (ch. 595); placing the office of State game warden and the administration of the game laws under a conservation commission of three members (ch. 682).

Fifteen local acts: Protecting deer in Garrett County until 1922 (ch. 10); making it unlawful to shoot waterfowl in certain parts of Harford County after sunset (ch. 89; see also ch. 383); protecting introduced pheasants and ruffed grouse until 1921 in Wicomico County (ch. 91); protecting quail until 1921 in Frederick County, but permitting propagation and free shipment thereof (ch. 96); regulating seasons and sale in Cecil County (ch. 97); abolishing the office of county game warden and repealing the provision for resident licenses in Caroline County (ch. 99); prescribing nonresident licenses of \$5.50 for residents of the State, and \$20.50 for nonresidents of the State in Howard County (ch. 100); repealing an obsolete game law in Caroline County (ch. 268); prescribing licenses for residents of county and State, and reducing the non-resident license fee from \$10.50 to \$5 Allegany County (ch. 282); requiring residents in Harford County to obtain hunting licenses, and creating the office of county game warden (ch. 307); requiring a 50-cent license of residents in Washington County (ch. 320); requiring resident and nonresident licenses in Anne Arundel County (ch. 366); protecting waterfowl in certain localities in Cecil County after sunset (ch. 383; see also ch. 89); reenacting a comprehensive game law in Frederick County (ch. 404); regulating the appointment of a game warden in Baltimore County (ch. 421).

Massachusetts.—Four acts: Providing a penalty of \$10 to \$50 for hunting birds or quadrupeds with firearms, other than shotguns during the open season for deer (ch. 7); providing close seasons throughout the year on heath hens, doves, upland plover, gulls, and terns (ch. 15); authorizing the issuance of hunting licenses to minors under the age of 18, with written consent of parent or guardian, at the discretion of the clerk who issues licenses (ch. 74); extending the prohibitions against hunting waterfowl and shore birds with traps, artificial lights, and power boats to all game (ch. 110).

Mississippi.—One act:¹ Creating the department of game and fish, authorizing the election of a State game and fish commissioner at the close of the term of the first commissioner appointed by the governor; providing a system of resident and nonresident hunting licenses and establishing a game and fish protection fund; authorizing the appointment of county wardens and deputies; removing protection from does, shortening the season two and one-half months on deer, two months on bear, and one month on quail, and lengthening the season six weeks on turkey gobblers; and requiring written permission to hunt on the cultivated or inclosed lands of another. (S. B. 252.)

New Jersey.—Six acts: Making the open season on coots or crow-bill ducks uniform with that on waterfowl (ch. 30); prohibiting a person from going into the woods or fields with a gun or firearms when intoxicated or under the influence of any drug (ch. 130); authorizing additional lands for the State game

¹ A petition for a referendum of the game law, under the constitutional amendment passed by the last legislature, was filed in the office of the secretary of state on June 8, but an injunction was granted by the lower court enjoining the secretary of state from action. This injunction was made permanent by the lower court, which held that the referendum amendment was never adopted by the people. The case is now on appeal before the Supreme Court of Mississippi.

farm, and limiting the expenditure to \$5,000 (ch. 138); protecting does and fawns and permitting the killing only of deer with horns visible above the hair (ch. 262); empowering board of game commissioners to establish refuges by contract on private lands in Sussex and Warren Counties, and making it unlawful to carry shotgun or rifle on such refuges except by permit (ch. 286); authorizing the appointment of a commission of seven members to codify the State game and fish laws, and limiting the expenses to \$600 (J. Res. 8).

New York.—Eight acts: Permitting museums and collectors to possess the plumage, skins, or bodies of protected wild birds (ch. 77); providing that a majority of the common council of any city may request the conservation commission to make desired changes in close seasons on fish and game (ch. 155); authorizing county clerks to retain their fees for issuing licenses when making returns to the commission (ch. 297); adding European gray-legged partridge to the list of game birds that may be imported for sale under license of the commission (ch. 402); making it unlawful to hunt in an automobile or with the aid of automobile headlights (ch. 404); prohibiting taking game on roads in private preserves in forest preserve counties (ch. 405); authorizing breeders of domesticated American elk, white-tailed deer, European red deer, fallow deer, roebuck, pheasants, and mallard and black ducks for sale to be licensed to import them for market purposes into New York State on paying a fee of \$5 and costs of inspection (ch. 406); amending and revising the conservation law generally, making many important changes; authorizing compromise of cases before magistrates, but requiring a full record of each case to be made; empowering protectors to examine automobiles or other vehicles without search warrant where they have reason to believe that game or birds are possessed in violation of law; reducing the nonresident or alien license fee from \$20 to \$10, thus abolishing the special \$10 license for nonresident taxpayers; requiring licensee to wear in a conspicuous place on his clothing a button, 2 inches in diameter, bearing the number of his hunting license; opening the season on deer in Oneida, Lewis, and Jefferson Counties west of the Utica & Black River Railroad from Utica to Ogdensburg; prescribing a license, fee \$1, for dogs that are to be taken into forests inhabited by deer; permitting moose, elk, caribou, and antelope killed by owner thereof in a private park to be possessed or transported at any time, instead of during the open season for deer; permitting the sale for food purposes during the close season of varying hares and cottontail rabbits bred in captivity, under \$5 license, if duly tagged; permitting the use of rowboat in pursuit of wounded birds; making it unlawful to pursue flocks of ducks in fresh water so as to drive them away from any neighborhood; permitting game birds to be possessed, except on Long Island, for five days after the closing of the season; removing protection from great blue herons and bitterns (ch. 521).

Rhode Island.—One act: Removing protection from starlings, their nests, and eggs; strengthening provisions in regard to powers and duties of commissioners and deputies; prohibiting possession of game, the sale of which is prohibited, by any person dealing in poultry, meats, groceries, or other provisions; and reducing the penalty for violations (ch. 1385).

South Carolina.—Nine local laws: ¹ Extending license requirements in certain counties (Nos. 417, 428, 432), changing seasons on deer in Sumter, Clarendon, Colleton, and Richland Counties (Nos. 429, 434, 436), and on partridges in Fairfield, Lancaster, Abbeville, York, and Union Counties (Nos. 435, 438, 439).

Virginia.—Twenty-one acts: Three general and 18 local acts; creating a department of game and fish, providing warden service, prescribing resident

¹ At the date of publication of the session laws the act providing for the election of a chief game warden by the people had not been signed by the governor.

State and county licenses and a special alien license, but permitting landowners, tenants, and members of their families to hunt on their own or adjoining lands without license; creating a game protection fund; requiring written permission to hunt on the posted lands of another; and repealing all laws in conflict with the Federal migratory bird law (ch. 152); strengthening the nongame bird law and prohibiting the sale of plumage (ch. 54); prohibiting the sale of wild turkeys (ch. 58).

Eighteen local laws: Requiring written permission in Loudoun County to hunt on lands of another (ch. 19); shifting the season on deer in Mecklenburg County (ch. 52); protecting deer for five years in Bath and Highland Counties (ch. 88); closing the season on deer for five years in Buckingham County (ch. 118); closing the season on deer for three years in Cumberland County (ch. 119); protecting deer and elk for four years in Shenandoah County, and making it unlawful to chase them with dogs, sell, or have them in possession (ch. 143); affording protection to squirrels in the counties of Caroline, Charles City, James City, New Kent, Spotsylvania, Stafford, Warwick, and York and fixing the open season from November 1 to February 1 (ch. 145); protecting ring-necked pheasants until 1920 in Shenandoah County (ch. 161); protecting deer for three years in Augusta County (ch. 175); protecting rabbits in the snow in Mathews and Middlesex Counties (ch. 176); shifting the season on deer in Chesterfield County (ch. 191); prescribing bag limits on upland birds in Shenandoah County (ch. 219); extending protection on pheasants until 1919 in Middlesex County (ch. 232); protecting quail, pheasant, dove, lark, and song birds for two years in Lee County (ch. 243); requiring written permission in Amherst County to hunt on posted lands of another (ch. 244); limiting the amount of game that a hunter may take out of Shenandoah County (ch. 251); providing a close season on squirrels in Shenandoah County (ch. 262); protecting game until 1921 in the areas known as the Massanutten purchase acquired by the United States under the law for the acquisition of lands upon the head waters of navigable streams (ch. 348).

British Columbia.—By regulation: Closing the season on bull moose in the Skeena electoral district and opening the season on bull moose in Fort George and Omineca electoral districts; shortening the deer season two weeks on Vancouver Island and in Islands electoral district; protecting female of mule deer throughout Province; opening the season on male sheep in North and South Okanagan electoral districts; closing the season on quail throughout the Province, except for a week in the district municipality of Penticton; shortening the season four weeks on male pheasants in certain districts; revoking the regulations permitting the sale of deer, snipe, ducks, and geese.

Manitoba.—One act: Lengthening the season on big game 5 days and opening the season November 20 instead of December 1; reducing limits on ptarmigan, prairie chicken, and partridge, from 20 to 15 a day and from 100 to 50 a season and on ducks after October 1, from 50 to 40 a day; protecting swan, pelican, cormorant, whooping crane, wood duck, Hungarian partridge, and introduced species until 1920; permitting wild ducks and geese to be shot from grain-stubble fields at night; extending the law prohibiting the carrying of loaded shotgun or rifle to include railway vehicles, and holding the liveryman, chauffeur, or person in charge of the conveyance responsible for the actions of the occupant of his conveyance; reducing the time grouse, ptarmigan, prairie chicken, or partridge may be had in possession in close season from 45 days to 10 days after end of open season; prohibiting sale of all protected game, except heads and hides of big game; reducing the number of geese which may be exported under nonresident license from 100 to 50; permitting nonresident licensee to export carcass of one big game animal under

free permit and hunting license; repealing the provision permitting the export of the entire carcass of big game animals and prescribing 25-cent permit for the export of part of a carcass of any big game; prescribing licenses for training dogs on birds; authorizing the lieutenant governor in council to appoint two game commissioners, and transferring the power to appoint game guardians from the lieutenant governor in council to the minister of agriculture and immigration; setting aside seven new game preserves, including Cedar Lake, Doghead Point, Grindstone Point, Lake St. Martin, Peonan Point, Red Deer Point, and Reindeer Island, comprising 3,950 sections of land (ch. 44).

Nova Scotia.—One act: Opening the season on male deer, except on Cape Breton Island, from October 21 to 30, inclusive; shortening the season two months on all waterfowl except black, harlequin, golden-eye, and scaup ducks, and one month on quail, rail, coot, and shore birds.

Ontario.—One act: Defining the term "nonresident" to mean any person domiciled in the Province for a period of less than six months; requiring a \$5 license of residents, except farmers or farmers' sons on their own lands, to trap fur-bearing animals; closing the season on grouse, prairie fowl, and partridge until 1918; permitting hares to be taken by any means from October 15 to November 15 and from December 23 to January 2 and at any other time by means other than shooting; making it unlawful to permit any bird or animal suitable for food to be destroyed or spoiled; limiting a hunter to one flock of not more than 50 decoys, or two flocks nearer each other than 100 yards; prohibiting the sale of all wild waterfowl; authorizing minister to grant permits to take game or fur-bearing animals in close season for propagating or scientific purposes, and for the export of any game whether alive or dead; lengthening the season two weeks on deer north of main line of Canadian Pacific, shifting the season on moose and caribou, thus making the month of November the uniform season on big game; shortening the season two weeks on woodcock by opening October 15; extending the close season on capercaillie until 1920; making it unlawful to hunt, kill, or willfully put to flight any waterfowl that are more than 200 yards from the shore or natural rush bed thick enough to conceal a boat, or from a water line bounding private property; making it unlawful to take, destroy, or possess eggs of game birds except under permit of the minister to engage in the business of propagating game birds; reducing the fee for a nonresident general license from \$50 to \$25, and revoking the order in council prescribing a \$25 nonresident license for birds (ch. 60).

Quebec.—One act: Prescribing a penalty of \$100 and costs for a gamekeeper, special officer, or game guardian who commits an infringement of the game laws (ch. 21).

Saskatchewan.—One act: Permitting cow moose to be killed, limiting the number of cow moose and bull elk to one each a season, but only two big-game animals may be taken a season; lengthening the season two weeks on big game; shortening the season two weeks on prairie chicken, making it unlawful to kill swans, and protecting sage grouse, ruffed grouse, partridge, Canada grouse, and spruce grouse until 1918; prohibiting the use of silencers and declaring that a gun with cartridges in the magazine only shall not be deemed to be loaded; prohibiting the sale of all game; requiring a \$2 annual license of cold-storage companies handling game and making it unlawful to store game birds from March 1 to September 16 and the flesh of big game from April 1 to December 1; increasing the fee for the license required of residents of city or town from \$1 to \$1.25; reducing the fee for nonresident licenses as follows—general license, from \$50 to \$25; season bird license, from \$25 to \$10; six-day license, from \$10 to \$2.50; reducing the area of game preserves on forest reservations (ch. 30).

REGULATIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF MIGRATORY BIRDS.¹

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, an Act of Congress approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and thirteen, entitled "An Act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and fourteen" (37 Stat., 847), contains provisions as follows:

All wild geese, wild swans, brant, wild ducks, snipe, plover, woodcock, rail, wild pigeons, and all other migratory game and insectivorous birds which in their northern and southern migrations pass through or do not remain permanently the entire year within the borders of any State or Territory, shall hereafter be deemed to be within the custody and protection of the Government of the United States, and shall not be destroyed or taken contrary to regulations hereinafter provided therefor.

The Department of Agriculture is hereby authorized and directed to adopt suitable regulations to give effect to the previous paragraph by prescribing and fixing closed seasons, having due regard to the zones of temperature, breeding habits, and times and line of migratory flight, thereby enabling the department to select and designate suitable districts for different portions of the country, and it shall be unlawful to shoot or by any device kill or seize and capture migratory birds within the protection of this law during said closed seasons, and any person who shall violate any of the provisions or regulations of this law for the protection of migratory birds shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not more than \$100 or imprisoned not more than ninety days, or both, in the discretion of the court.

The Department of Agriculture, after the preparation of said regulations, shall cause the same to be made public, and shall allow a period of three months in which said regulations may be examined and considered before final adoption, permitting, when deemed proper, public hearings thereon, and after final adoption shall cause the same to be engrossed and submitted to the President of the United States for approval: *Provided, however,* That nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect or interfere with the local laws of the States and Territories for the protection of nonmigratory game or other birds resident and breeding within their borders, nor to prevent the States and Territories from enacting laws and regulations to promote and render efficient the regulations of the Department of Agriculture provided under this statute.

WHEREAS, the Department of Agriculture has duly prepared suitable regulations to give effect to the foregoing provisions of said Act and after the preparation of said regulations has caused the same to be made public and has allowed a period of three months in which said regulations might be examined and considered before final adoption and has permitted public hearings thereon;

¹ As amended by the proclamation of August 21, 1916.

And, WHEREAS, the Department of Agriculture has adopted the regulations hereinafter set forth and after final adoption thereof has caused the same to be engrossed and submitted to the President of the United States for approval;

Now, THEREFORE, I, WOODROW WILSON, President of the United States of America, by authority in me vested do approve and hereby proclaim and make known the following regulations for carrying into effect the foregoing provisions of said Act:

REGULATION 1.—DEFINITIONS.

For the purposes of these regulations the following shall be considered migratory game birds:

- (a) Anatidæ or waterfowl, including brant, wild ducks, geese, and swans.
- (b) Gruidæ or cranes, including little brown, sandhill, and whooping cranes.
- (c) Rallidæ or rails, including coots, gallinules, and sora and other rails.
- (d) Limicolæ or shore birds, including avocets, curlew, dowitchers, godwits, knots, oyster catchers, phalaropes, plover, sandpipers, snipe stilts, surf birds, turnstones, willet, woodcock, and yellowlegs.
- (e) Columbidaæ or pigeons, including doves and wild pigeons.

For the purposes of these regulations the following shall be considered migratory insectivorous birds:

- (f) Bobolinks, catbirds, chickadees, cuckoos, flickers, flycatchers, grosbeaks, hummingbirds, kinglets, martins, meadowlarks, nighthawks or bull bats, nuthatches, orioles, robins, shrikes, swallows, swifts, tanagers, titmice, thrushes, vireos, warblers, waxwings, whippoorwills, weedpeckers, and wrens, and all other perching birds which feed entirely or chiefly on insects.

REGULATION 2.—CLOSED SEASON AT NIGHT.

A daily closed season on all migratory game and insectivorous birds shall extend from sunset to sunrise.

REGULATION 3.—CLOSED SEASON ON INSECTIVOROUS BIRDS.

A closed season on migratory insectivorous birds shall continue throughout each year, except that the closed season on reedbirds or ricebirds in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia shall commence November 1 and end August 31, next following, both dates inclusive: *Provided*, That nothing in this or any other of these regulations shall be construed to prevent the issue of permits for collecting birds for scientific purposes in accordance with the laws and regulations in force in the respective States and Territories and the District of Columbia.

REGULATION 4.—CLOSED SEASONS ON CERTAIN GAME BIRDS.

A closed season shall continue until September 1, 1918 on the following migratory game birds: Band-tailed pigeons, little brown, sandhill, and whooping cranes, wood ducks, swans, curlew, willet, and all shore birds except the black-breasted and golden plover, Wilson snipe or jacksnipe, woodcock, and the greater and lesser yellowlegs.

A closed season also shall continue until September 1, 1918 on rails in California and Vermont and until October 1, 1918 on woodcock in Illinois, Kentucky, and Missouri, and until September 1, 1918 on black-breasted and golden plover and greater and lesser yellowlegs in California and Utah.

REGULATION 5.—ZONES.

The following zones for the protection of migratory game and insectivorous birds are hereby established.

Zone No. 1, the breeding zone, comprising the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, West Virginia, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington—31 States.

Zone No. 2, the wintering zone, comprising the States of Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, and California—17 States and the District of Columbia.

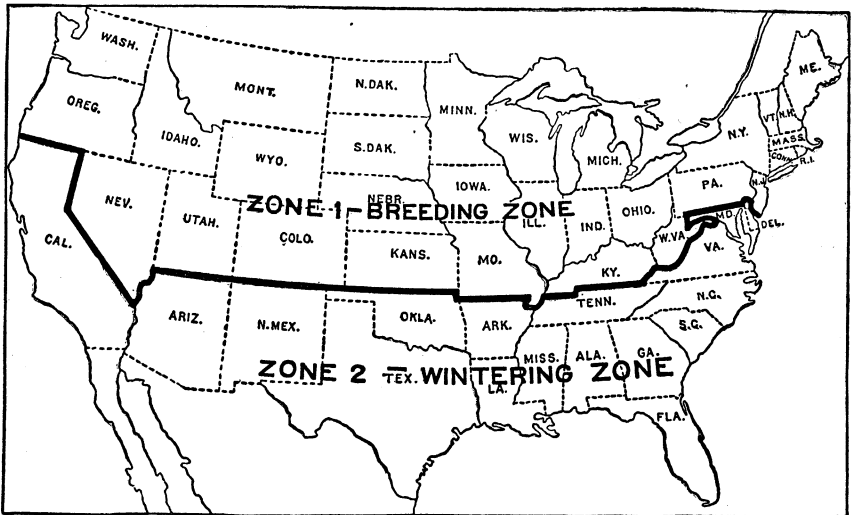


FIG. 2.—Zones adopted under Federal law protecting migratory birds.

REGULATION 6.—CONSTRUCTION.

For the purpose of regulations 7 and 8 each period of time therein prescribed as a closed season shall be construed to include the first and last day thereof.

REGULATION 7.—CLOSED SEASONS IN ZONE NO. 1.

Waterfowl, Coots and Gallinules.—The closed seasons on waterfowl, coots and gallinules in Zone one shall be as follows:

In Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York (except Long Island), Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri the closed season shall be between January 1 and September 15 next following;

In Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, and Colorado the closed season shall be between December 21 and September 6 next following; and

In Rhode Island, Connecticut, Long Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Washington, Oregon, Utah, and Nevada the closed season shall be between January 16 and September 30 next following.

Rails, other than Coots and Gallinules.—The closed season on sora and other rails, excluding coots and gallinules, in Zone one shall be between December 1 and August 31 next following, except as follows:

Exception: In Vermont the closed season shall continue until September 1, 1918.

Black-breasted and golden plover and greater and lesser yellowlegs.—The closed seasons on black-breasted and golden plover and greater and lesser yellowlegs in Zone one shall be as follows:

In Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey the closed season shall be between December 1 and August 15 next following;

In Vermont, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and Nevada the closed season shall be between December 16 and August 31 next following;

In Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, and Wyoming the closed season shall be between December 21 and September 6 next following;

In Oregon and Washington the closed season shall be between December 16 and September 30 next following; and

In Utah the closed season shall continue until September 1, 1918.

Jacksnipe.—The closed seasons on jacksnipe or Wilson snipe in Zone one shall be as follows:

In Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York (except Long Island), Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska the closed season shall be between January 1 and September 15 next following;

In Rhode Island, Connecticut, Long Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Washington, Oregon, Nevada, and Utah the closed season shall be between January 16 and September 30 next following; and

In Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, and Colorado the closed season shall be between December 21 and September 6 next following.

Woodcock.—The closed season on woodcock in Zone one shall be between December 1 and September 30 next following, except as follows:

Exceptions: In Illinois, Kentucky, and Missouri the closed season shall continue until October 1, 1918.

REGULATION 8.—CLOSED SEASONS IN ZONE NO. 2.

Waterfowl, Coots and Gallinules.—The closed seasons on waterfowl, coots and gallinules in Zone two shall be as follows:

In Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana the closed season shall be between February 1 and October 31 next following; and

In Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California the closed season shall be between February 1 and October 15 next following.

Rails, other than Coots and Gallinules.—The closed season on sora and other rails, excluding coots and gallinules, in Zone two shall be between December 1 and August 31 next following, except as follows:

Exceptions: In Louisiana the closed season shall be between February 1 and October 31; and

In California the closed season shall continue until September 1, 1918.

Black-breasted and golden plover and greater and lesser yellowlegs.—The closed seasons on black-breasted and golden plover and greater and lesser yellowlegs in Zone two shall be as follows:

In Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, and Virginia the closed season shall be between December 1 and August 15 next following;

In South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas the closed season shall be between February 1 and October 31 next following;

In North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Arizona the closed season shall be between December 16 and August 31 next following; and

In California the closed season shall continue until September 1, 1918.

Jacksnipe.—The closed seasons on jacksnipe or Wilson snipe in Zone two shall be as follows:

In Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana the closed season shall be between February 1 and October 31 next following; and

In Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California the closed season shall be between February 1 and October 15 next following.

Woodcock.—The closed season on woodcock in Zone two shall be between January 1 and October 31 next following.

REGULATION 9.—HEARINGS.

Persons recommending changes in the regulations or desiring to submit evidence in person or by attorney as to the necessity for such changes should make application to the Secretary of Agriculture. Hearings will be arranged and due notice thereof given by publication or otherwise as may be deemed appropriate. Persons recommending changes should be prepared to show the necessity for such action and to submit evidence other than that based on reasons of personal convenience or a desire to kill game during a longer open season.

REPEAL.

Except in respect to offenses theretofore committed, on and after the date of the approval by the President of the foregoing regulations such regulations shall supersede the regulations for the protection of migratory birds approved and proclaimed October first, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (38 Stat., 1960), as amended by regulations for the protection of migratory birds approved and proclaimed August thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen (38 Stat., 2024), as further amended by regulations for the protection of migratory birds approved and proclaimed October first, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen (38 Stat., 2032).

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL.] sixteen, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-first.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING,

Secretary of State.

CONVENTION

**BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN
FOR THE PROTECTION OF MIGRATORY BIRDS IN THE
UNITED STATES AND CANADA.¹**

WHEREAS many species of birds in the course of their annual migrations traverse certain parts of the United States and the Dominion of Canada; and

WHEREAS many of these species are of great value as a source of food or in destroying insects which are injurious to forests and forage plants on the public domain, as well as to agricultural crops, in both the United States and Canada, but are nevertheless in danger of extermination through lack of adequate protection during the nesting season or while on their way to and from their breeding grounds;

The United States of America and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British dominions beyond the seas, Emperor of India, being desirous of saving from indiscriminate slaughter and of insuring the preservation of such migratory birds as are either useful to man or are harmless, have resolved to adopt some uniform system of protection which shall effectively accomplish such objects, and to the end of concluding a convention for this purpose have appointed as their respective plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States of America, Robert Lansing, Secretary of State of the United States; and

His Britannic Majesty, the Right Honorable Sir Cecil Arthur Spring Rice, G. C. V. O., K. C. M. G., etc., His Majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary at Washington;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have agreed to and adopted the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

The High Contracting Powers declare that the migratory birds included in the terms of this Convention shall be as follows:

1. Migratory Game Birds:

- (a) Anatidæ or waterfowl, including brant, wild ducks, geese, and swans.
- (b) Gruidæ or cranes, including little brown, sandhill, and whooping cranes.
- (c) Rallidæ or rails, including coots, gallinules, and sora, and other rails.

¹ This treaty, signed on Aug. 16 and ratified Aug. 29, 1916, will be effective on exchange of ratifications. (See Art. IX.)

The Constitution of the United States contains the following provision in regard to treaties:

"This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." (Art. VI, par. 2.)

(d) Limicolæ or shorebirds, including avocets, curlew, dowitchers, godwits, knots, oyster catchers, phalaropes, plovers, sandpipers, snipe, stilts, surf birds, turnstones, willet, woodcock, and yellowlegs.

(e) Columbidae or pigeons, including doves and wild pigeons.

2. Migratory Insectivorous Birds: Bobolinks, catbirds, chickadees, cuckoos, flickers, flycatchers, grosbeaks, humming birds, kinglets, martins, meadowlarks, nighthawks or bull bats, nut-hatches, orioles, robins, shrikes, swallows, swifts, tanagers, titmice, thrushes, vireos, warblers, wax-wings, whippoorwills, woodpeckers, and wrens, and all other perching birds which feed entirely or chiefly on insects.

3. Other Migratory Nongame Birds: Auks, auklets, bitterns, fulmars, gannets, grebes, guillemots, gulls, herons, jaegers, loons, murres, petrels, puffins, shearwaters, and terns.

ARTICLE II.

The High Contracting Powers agree that, as an effective means of preserving migratory birds there shall be established the following close seasons during which no hunting shall be done except for scientific or propagating purposes under permits issued by proper authorities.

1. The close season on migratory game birds shall be between March 10 and September 1, except that the close season on the Limicolæ or shorebirds in the maritime Provinces of Canada and in those States of the United States bordering on the Atlantic Ocean, which are situated wholly or in part north of Chesapeake Bay shall be between February 1 and August 15, and that Indians may take at any time scoters for food but not for sale. The season for hunting shall be further restricted to such period not exceeding three and one-half months as the High Contracting Powers may severally deem appropriate and define by law or regulation.

2. The close season on migratory insectivorous birds shall continue throughout the year.

3. The close season on other migratory nongame birds shall continue throughout the year, except that Eskimos and Indians may take at any season auks, auklets, guillemots, murres, and puffins, and their eggs, for food and their skins for clothing, but the birds and eggs so taken shall not be sold or offered for sale.

ARTICLE III.

The High Contracting Powers agree that during the period of ten years next following the going into effect of this Convention there shall be a continuous close season on the following migratory game birds, to wit:

Band-tailed pigeons; little brown, sandhill, and whooping cranes, swans, curlew and all shorebirds (except the black-breasted and golden plover, Wilson or jack snipe, woodcock, and the greater and lesser yellowlegs); provided that during such ten years the close seasons on cranes, swans, and curlew in the Province of British Columbia shall be made by the proper authorities of that Province within the general dates and limitations elsewhere prescribed in this Convention for the respective groups to which these birds belong.

ARTICLE IV.

The High Contracting Powers agree that special protection shall be given the wood duck and the eider duck either (1) by a close season extending over a period of at least five years, or (2) by the establishment of refuges, or (3) by such other regulations as may be deemed appropriate.

ARTICLE V.

The taking of nests or eggs of migratory game or insectivorous or nongame birds shall be prohibited, except for scientific or propagating purposes, under such laws or regulations as the High Contracting Powers may severally deem appropriate.

ARTICLE VI.

The High Contracting Powers agree that the shipment or export of migratory birds or their eggs from any State or Province, during the continuance of the close season in such State or Province, shall be prohibited except for scientific or propagating purposes, and the international traffic in any birds or eggs at such time captured, killed, taken, or shipped at any time contrary to the laws of the State or Province in which the same were captured, killed, taken, or shipped shall be likewise prohibited. Every package containing migratory birds or any parts thereof or any eggs of migratory birds transported, or offered for transportation from the Dominion of Canada into the United States or from the United States into the Dominion of Canada, shall have the name and address of the shipper and an accurate statement of the contents clearly marked on the outside of such package.

ARTICLE VII.

Permits to kill any of the above-named birds which, under extraordinary conditions, may become seriously injurious to the agricultural or other interests in any particular community, may be issued by the proper authorities of the High Contracting Powers under suitable regulations prescribed therefor by them respectively, but such permits shall lapse, or may be cancelled, at any time when, in the opinion of said authorities, the particular exigency has passed, and no birds killed under this article shall be shipped, sold, or offered for sale.

ARTICLE VIII.

The High Contracting Powers agree themselves to take, or propose to their respective appropriate law-making bodies, the necessary measures for insuring the execution of the present Convention.

ARTICLE IX.

The present Convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by His Britannic Majesty. The ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible and the Convention shall take effect on the date of the exchange of the ratifications. It shall remain in force for fifteen years, and in the event of neither of the High Contracting Powers having given notification, twelve months before the expiration of said period of fifteen years, of its intention of terminating its operation, the Convention shall continue to remain in force for one year and so on from year to year.

In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention in duplicate and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Washington this sixteenth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen.

[SEAL.]

[SEAL.]

ROBERT LANSING.

CECIL SPRING RICE.

OPEN SEASONS.

All the general open seasons for game¹ prescribed by the various States and by the Provinces of Canada are here brought together in one table. For the sake of simplicity a uniform method is used in both the arrangement of species and statement of seasons. In each case deer and other big game are first considered; then rabbits and squirrels; then upland game birds, such as quail, grouse, pheasants, turkeys, and doves; then shore birds; and finally waterfowl, such as ducks, geese, and brant, but always combining the species which have the same open season. In stating the seasons the plan of the Vermont law, to include the first date but not the last, has been followed consistently.² The Vermont scheme has the advantage of showing readily both the open and close seasons, since either may be obtained by reversing the dates of the other.

In some States certain days of the week constitute close seasons throughout the time in which killing is permitted. Hunting on Sunday is prohibited in all of the States and Provinces east of the one hundred and fifth meridian except Illinois, Louisiana, Michigan, Texas, Wisconsin, and Quebec. Mondays constitute a close season for waterfowl in Ohio, and locally in Maryland and North Carolina; and other week days for wild fowl in several favorite ducking grounds in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina. Hunting is prohibited on election day in Allegany, Baltimore, Cecil, Charles, Frederick, and Harford Counties, Md.; and when snow is on the ground in New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, and Maryland. The county laws of North Carolina, which are too numerous to be included satisfactorily, are not incorporated in the following table, which otherwise may be regarded as a practically complete résumé of the regulations now in force. The difficulty of securing absolute accuracy in a table of this kind is very great, and the absence in the laws of many States of express legislation as to the inclusion or exclusion of the date upon which seasons open and close makes exactness almost an impossibility.

In the following table the seasons on migratory birds are in accordance with State laws and the amended Federal regulations.

¹ For open seasons on fur-bearing animals see Farmers' Bulletin No. 783, 1916.

² For discussion of this question see Circular No. 43 of the Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1904, entitled "Definitions of the open and close seasons for game."

Species like the band-tailed pigeon, cranes, curlew, godwit, upland plover, wood duck, swan, and the smaller shore birds, which are protected until 1918 under the regulations, are not included unless protected for a term of years under the State law.

OPEN SEASONS FOR GAME IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, 1916.

[The open seasons include the first date, but not the last. To find the close seasons, *reverse the dates*. Seasons which apply only to special counties are placed to the left of the column containing those for the State in general. Species on which the season is closed for a term of years or an indefinite period are grouped at the end of each State under the term "No open season."]

Alabama:

Open seasons.

Male deer (does protected all the year).....	Nov. 1-Jan. 1.
Squirrel (black, gray, or fox).....	May 15-June 15. Aug. 1-Jan. 1.
Quail or partridge.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 1.
Ruffed grouse (pheasant), imported pheasant, or other introduced game birds.....	Nov. 15-Dec. 15.
Wild turkey gobblers (hens protected all the year).....	Dec. 1-Apr. 1.
Dove.....	Aug. 1-Mar. 1.
Woodcock.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 1.
Plover, snipe, yellowlegs, coot, mud hen, duck, goose, brant.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 1.
Rail.....	Sept. 1-Dec. 1.

No open season: Elk (1925); curlew, sandpiper, other shore birds, wood duck, swan (1918).

Alaska:¹

North of latitude 62°—

Moose (females and yearlings protected all the year), caribou, sheep..... Aug. 1-Dec. 11.

South of latitude 62°—

Deer with horns 3 inches long (see exception)..... Aug. 15-Nov. 1.

Exception: Deer on Duke, Gravina, Kodiak, Long, Kruzof, San

Juan, Suemez, and Zarembo Islands..... Aug. 1, 1918.

Mountain goat in southeast Alaska and Kenai Peninsula..... Aug. 1, 1918.

Moose (females and yearlings protected all the year), caribou, sheep (see exception).. Aug. 20-Jan. 1.

Exception: Moose, south Lynn Canal; caribou on the Kenai Penin-

sula; sheep, Kenai Peninsula, east of long. 150°..... Aug. 20, 1918.

Brown bear..... Oct. 1-July 2.

Throughout Territory—

Grouse, ptarmigan, shore birds, waterfowl..... Sept. 1-Mar. 2.

Arizona:

Deer (male)..... Oct. 1-Dec. 16.

Quail (except bobwhite)..... Oct. 15-Feb. 2.

Wild turkey..... Oct. 1-Dec. 16.

Dove and white wings..... June 1-Feb. 2.

Plover..... Sept. 1-Dec. 16.

Yellowlegs..... Oct. 15-Dec. 16.

Rail..... Oct. 15-Dec. 1.

Snipe, coot, gallinule, duck, goose, brant..... Oct. 16-Feb. 1.

No open season: Female deer, spotted fawn, elk, antelope, sheep, goat, bobwhite, grouse, pheasant.

Arkansas:

Deer, bear, wild turkey (gobblers also, Apr. 15-June 1)..... Nov. 11-Jan. 11.

Quail or partridge..... Dec. 1-Feb. 1.

Prairie chicken, pinnated grouse..... Nov. 1-Dec. 1.

Woodcock..... Nov. 1-Jan. 1.

Black-breasted and golden plover, yellowlegs..... Sept. 1-Dec. 16.

Rail..... Sept. 1-Dec. 1.

Snipe, coot, gallinule, duck, goose..... Nov. 1-Feb. 1.

No open season: Dove.

¹ *Alaska:* Game animals or birds may be killed at any time for food or clothing by native Indians or Eskimos, or by miners or explorers in need of food, but game so killed can not be shipped or sold.

Open seasons for game—Continued.

California: ¹	<i>Open seasons.</i>
Male deer (except spike bucks), in districts 1 and 23.....	Aug. 15-Oct. 15.
In districts 2 and 3.....	Aug. 1-Sept. 15.
In district 4.....	Sept. 1-Oct. 1.
Cottontail and bush rabbit, valley and desert quail.....	Oct. 15-Jan. 1.
Tree squirrel (except in Mendocino County, unprotected).....	Sept. 1-Jan. 2.
Mountain quail, grouse, districts 1 and 23.....	Sept. 1-Dec. 1.
In districts 2, 3, and 4.....	Oct. 15-Jan. 1.
Sage hen, dove.....	Sept. 1-Dec. 1.
Wilson or jacksnipe, coot, gallinule, duck (except wood duck), goose, brant.....	Oct. 16-Feb. 1.
<i>No open seasons:</i> Does, spike buck, fawn, elk, antelope, sheep, pheasant, introduced quail or partridge, turkey, swan, rail, band-tailed pigeon, wood duck; plover, yellowlegs (1918).	
Colorado:	
Rabbit, hare (except jack rabbit, unprotected).....	Oct. 1-Mar. 1.
Prairie chicken, mountain and willow grouse.....	Aug. 15-Oct. 11.
Sage chicken.....	Aug. 1-Sept. 2.
Dove.....	Aug. 15-Sept. 1.
Plover, yellowlegs.....	Sept. 1-Dec. 16.
Snipe, coot, gallinule, duck, goose, brant.....	Sept. 7-Dec. 21.
Rail.....	Sept. 1-Dec. 1.
<i>No open season:</i> Deer, male (1918); elk, antelope, sheep, quail (bobwhite, crested), pheasant, black game, capercaillie (1924); doe, partridge, ptarmigan, wild turkey, wild pigeon.	
Connecticut:	
Hare, rabbit (except Belgian or German hare, unprotected).....	Oct. 8-Jan. 1. ²
Gray squirrel, quail, ruffed grouse, pheasant (imported), Hungarian partridge, woodcock.....	Oct. 8-Nov. 24.
Black-breasted and golden plover, yellowlegs.....	Sept. 1-Dec. 1.
Wilson or English snipe, mud hen, gallinule.....	Oct. 1-Jan. 1.
Rail.....	Sept. 12-Dec. 1.
Duck, goose, brant.....	Oct. 1-Jan. 16.
<i>No open season:</i> Deer ³ (June 1, 1917), dove, wood duck (1919), swan (1918).	
Delaware:	
Rabbit, hare, quail, partridge, woodcock.....	Nov. 15-Jan. 1.
Squirrel (fox, black, gray).....	Sept. 1-Oct. 16.
Dove (except in Newcastle County, no open season).....	Aug. 1-Jan. 1.
Ortolan or rail, reedbird.....	Sept. 1-Nov. 1.
Black-breasted and golden plover, yellowlegs.....	Aug. 16-Dec. 1.
Wilson or jack snipe, coot, gallinule, duck, goose, brant.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 1.
<i>No open season:</i> Hungarian partridge or pheasant; wood duck (1918).	
District of Columbia: ⁴	
Deer meat (sale or possession).....	Sept. 1-Jan. 1.
Rabbit (except English rabbit, Belgian hare), squirrel.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 1.
Quail or partridge.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 15.
Ruffed grouse or pheasant (except English or other imported pheasants raised in inclosures, sale or possession unrestricted), wild turkey.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 26.
Prairie chicken (pinnated grouse).....	Sept. 1-Mar. 15.

¹ *California:* Seasons fixed by boards of county supervisors are omitted. Of the 30 fish and game districts created under the act of 1915, only 5 are properly hunting districts, 6 are game refuges, and the others are fish districts. The hunting districts are as follows: District No. 1: Del Norte, Siskiyou, Modoc, Humboldt, Trinity, Shasta, Lassen, Tehama, Plumas, Butte, Yuba, Sutter, Sacramento, Amador, Alpine, Calaveras, Tuolumne, Mono, Inyo, Madera, Mariposa, Tulare, Kings, and the parts of Sierra, Nevada, Placer, Eldorado, not in the Tahoe or Truckee River Basin, and the eastern parts of San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Merced, Fresno, and Kern Counties. District No. 2: Mendocino, Glenn, Colusa, Lake, Yolo, Napa, Sonoma, Marin, and Solano Counties. District No. 3: Contra Costa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Alameda, Santa Cruz, Santa Clara, San Benito, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, and the western parts of San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Merced, Fresno, and Kern Counties. District No. 4: Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Riverside, Orange, San Diego, and Imperial Counties. District No. 23: Comprises the drainage area of Lake Tahoe and the Truckee River.

² *Connecticut:* Between Nov. 24 and Jan. 1, hunting is permitted with dog and ferret only.

³ Deer may be killed with shotgun on a person's own land at any time if reported to commissioners within 24 hours.

⁴ *District of Columbia:* Hunting prohibited in the District, by act of June 30, 1906, except on the marshes of the Eastern Branch above the Anacostia Bridge and on the Virginia side of the Potomac, but in this area no birds may be shot within 200 yards of any bridge or dwelling.

*Open seasons for game—Continued.***District of Columbia—Continued.**

	<i>Open seasons.</i>
Marsh blackbird.....	Sept. 1-Dec. 16.
Woodcock.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 1.
Plover, yellowlegs, rail or ortolan.....	Sept. 1-Dec. 1.
Reedbird.....	Sept. 1-Nov. 1.
Snipe, coot, gallinule, duck, goose, brant.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 1.

No open season: Dove; wood duck (1918).

Florida:

Deer, quail (bobwhite partridge), wild turkey, dove.....	Nov. 20-Mar. 10.
Squirrel.....	Oct. 1-Mar. 1.
Ruffed grouse, imported pheasants.....	Nov. 20-Dec. 20.
Woodcock.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 1.
Plover, snipe, yellowlegs, coot, gallinule, duck, goose, brant.....	Nov. 20-Feb. 1.
Rail.....	Nov. 20-Dec. 1.

Georgia:

Deer.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 1.
Cat squirrel.....	Oct. 1-Mar. 1.
Opossum.....	Oct. 1-Mar. 1.
Quail, partridge, wild turkey.....	Nov. 20-Mar. 1.
Dove.....	Aug. 1-Sept. 1. Nov. 20-Mar. 1.
Plover, yellowlegs.....	Nov. 20-Feb. 1.
Snipe.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 1.
Reedbird.....	Sept. 1-Nov. 1.
Woodcock.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 1.
Rail.....	Sept. 1-Dec. 1.
Coot, gallinule, duck (except wood duck), goose, brant.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 1.

No open season: Fox squirrel (Jan. 1, 1918).

Idaho:¹

Deer (male) (see exception), goat.....	Sept. 1-Dec. 1.
<i>Exception:</i> Deer in Bonner, Clearwater, Idaho, Kootenai, Latah, Nez Perce, and Shoshone Counties.....	Sept. 20-Dec. 20.
Elk (male) in Bingham, Bonneville, Fremont, and Teton Counties only (no open season in rest of State).....	Sept. 1-Jan. 1.
Quail (except in Lemhi County, Mar. 5, 1919).....	Nov. 1-Dec. 1.
Partridge, pheasant, grouse (except north of Salmon River, Sept. 1-Dec. 1).....	Aug. 15-Dec. 1.
Turtle dove (except in Fremont County, Aug. 15-Dec. 1), sage hen.....	July 15-Dec. 1.
Plover, snipe, yellowlegs, coot, duck, goose, brant.....	Sept. 7-Dec. 21.
Rail.....	Sept. 1-Dec. 1.

No open season: Moose, antelope, caribou, sheep, buffalo, doe, fawn, cow and yearling elk, prairie chicken, pinnated grouse, imported pheasants, swan (1918).

Illinois:

Rabbit.....	Aug. 31-Feb. 1.
Squirrel (gray, red, fox, black).....	Aug. 1-Feb. 1.
Quail.....	Nov. 11-Dec. 10.
Prairie chicken.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 16.
Imported pheasants (cocks).....	Oct. 1-Oct. 6.
Mourning dove.....	Aug. 15-Sept. 1.
Plover, yellowlegs.....	Sept. 1-Dec. 16.
Snipe, coot, duck, goose, brant.....	Sept. 16-Dec. 16.

No open season: Deer, wild turkey, female imported pheasants, partridges, sand grouse (1925); ruffed grouse, partridge, blue, mountain, and valley quail, Hungarian partridge, capercaillie, heath hen, black grouse, woodcock, rail, swan, smaller shore birds (1920), wood duck (1918).

Indiana:

Rabbit.....	Apr. 1-Jan. 10.
Squirrel.....	July 1-Nov. 1.
Quail, ruffed grouse.....	Nov. 10-Dec. 21.
Prairie chicken.....	Oct. 15-Nov. 1.
Woodcock.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 1.
Black-breasted and golden plover, yellowlegs.....	Sept. 1-Dec. 16.
Wilson or jacksnipe.....	Sept. 16-Dec. 20.
Coot, gallinule, duck, goose, brant.....	Sept. 16-Jan. 1.
Rail.....	Sept. 1-Dec. 1.

No open season: Deer, Hungarian partridge, imported pheasant, wild turkey, dove, wood duck.

¹ *Idaho:* In Bannock, Bear Lake, Cassia, Franklin, Oneida, Power, and Twin Falls Counties hunting big game, quail, and Mongolian pheasants is prohibited until Mar. 11, 1920.

Open seasons for game—Continued.

Iowa:	<i>Open seasons.</i>
Squirrel (gray, timber, or fox).....	Sept. 1-Jan. 1.
Quail, ruffed grouse or pheasant, wild turkey.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 13.
Prairie chicken (pinnated grouse), rail.....	Sept. 1-Dec. 1.
Woodcock.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 1.
Black-breasted and golden plover, yellowlegs.....	Sept. 1-Dec. 16.
Wilson or jacksnipe, coot, gallinule, duck, goose, brant.....	Sept. 16-Jan. 1.
<i>No open season:</i> Deer, elk, pheasants (English, Mongolian, Chinese, ringneck), Hungarian partridge (Oct. 1, 1917); turtle dove, wood duck.	
Kansas:	
Fox squirrel (red, gray, and black, no open season).....	Sept. 1-Jan. 1.
Woodcock.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 1.
Plover, yellowlegs.....	Sept. 1-Dec. 16.
Snipe, coot, gallinule, duck, goose, brant.....	Sept. 16-Jan. 1.
Rail.....	Sept. 1-Dec. 1.
<i>No open season:</i> Deer, antelope (1921), quail, prairie chicken, pheasants (English, Mongolian, or Chinese), Hungarian partridge (1918), grouse.	
Kentucky:	
Rabbit ¹	Nov. 15-Jan. 1.
Squirrel (black or fox).....	July 1-Dec. 16.
Quail.....	Nov. 15-Jan. 2.
Dove.....	Sept. 1-Oct. 16.
Black-breasted and golden plover, yellowlegs.....	Sept. 1-Dec. 16.
Wilson or jacksnipe, coot, gallinule, duck, goose, brant.....	Sept. 16-Jan. 1.
Rail.....	Sept. 1-Dec. 1.
<i>No open season:</i> Deer, elk (1921); native and imported pheasants, Hungarian partridge, wild turkey (1920); woodcock.	
Louisiana:	
Deer (see exception).....	Sept. 15-Jan. 6. ²
<i>Exception:</i> South of Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, and Concordia Parishes and Mississippi State line.....	
Bear.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 1.
Raccoon, opossum.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 16.
Squirrel.....	Oct. 1-Feb. 16.
Dove, Florida duck (black mallard).....	Nov. 1-Feb. 16.
Quail, wild turkey gobblers.....	Nov. 15-Mar. 1.
Woodcock.....	Nov. 15-Jan. 1.
Black-breasted and golden plover, snipe, yellowlegs, rail, coot, gallinule, duck, goose, brant.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 1.
<i>No open season:</i> Fawns, elk (1919); prairie chicken, imported pheasant, wild turkey hen, upland plover, papabotte, killdeer (1920).	
Maine: ³	
Deer (see exception).....	Oct. 1-Dec. 16.
<i>Exception:</i> In Androscoggin, Cumberland, Kennebec, Knox, Lincoln, Sagadahoc, Waldo, and York Counties.....	
Hare, rabbit.....	Oct. 1-Apr. 1.
Gray squirrel.....	Sept. 1-Nov. 1.
Ruffed grouse, partridge (see exception).....	Sept. 15-Nov. 15.
<i>Exception:</i> Androscoggin, Cumberland, Kennebec, Knox, Lincoln, Sagadahoc, Waldo, and York Counties.....	
Woodcock (see exception).....	Oct. 1-Dec. 1.
<i>Exception:</i> Androscoggin, Cumberland, Kennebec, Knox, Lincoln, Sagadahoc, Waldo, and York Counties.....	
Plover, yellowlegs.....	Aug. 16-Dec. 1.
Snipe, coot, gallinule.....	Sept. 16-Dec. 1.

¹ *Kentucky:* Rabbits may be taken with dogs or snares at any time for own use on own land, but not for sale or barter.

² *Louisiana:* Deer season fixed by conservation commissioner.

³ *Maine:* All hunting is prohibited on Kineo Point, Piscataquis County; on Back Bay above Grand Trunk Railroad bridge, Cumberland County; and until 1919 in town of Perkins, southern point of Swan Island.

*Open seasons for game—Continued.***Maine—Continued.**

Rail.....	<i>Open seasons.</i> Sept. 1–Dec. 1.
Duck, goose, brant.....	Sept. 16–Dec. 16.
<i>No open season:</i> Deer, Cross, and Scotch Islands (1919), Mount Desert Island; bull moose (1919); cow and calf moose; caribou (1917); quail, Hungarian partridge, pheasant, black game, capercaillie, cock of the woods, dove, wood duck, and the smaller shore birds.	

Maryland:

Rabbit.....	Nov. 10–Dec. 25.
Squirrel (see exceptions).....	Aug. 25–Oct. 2. Nov. 10–Dec. 25.
<i>Exceptions:</i> In Cecil and Frederick Counties..... Aug. 25–Dec. 25.	
In Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Dorchester, Prince George, St. Mary, and Talbot Counties..... Nov. 10–Dec. 25.	
Quail, ruffed grouse, wild turkey, imported pheasant, woodcock (see exceptions)...	Nov. 10–Dec. 25.
<i>Exceptions:</i> Quail in Frederick (1921); ruffed grouse, ring-necked pheasant, wild turkey in Harford (no open season); ruffed grouse, introduced pheasant in Wicomico (1921).	
Plover, yellowlegs.....	Aug. 16–Dec. 1.
Reedbird, sora (water rail or ortolan).....	Sept. 1–Nov. 1.
Snipe, coot, gallinule, duck, goose, brant.....	Nov. 1–Feb. 1. ¹
<i>No open season:</i> Deer, elk (1922); dove.	

Massachusetts:

Deer (third Monday in November to the following Saturday, inclusive).....	Nov. 20–25, 1916.
Hare or rabbit.....	Oct. 12–Mar. 1.
Gray squirrel.....	Oct. 12–Nov. 13.
Quail (except in Essex County, Oct. 12, 1919), ruffed grouse or partridge, woodcock..	Oct. 12–Nov. 13.
Introduced pheasants in Barnstable, Berkshire, Essex, Hampden, Middlesex, Norfolk, and Worcester Counties only.....	
Black-breasted and golden plover, yellowlegs.....	Oct. 12–Nov. 13.
Rail.....	Aug. 16–Dec. 1.
Snipe, gallinule, quark (mudhen), duck, (except wood duck), goose, brant.....	Sept. 1–Dec. 1.
<i>No open season:</i> Moose, dove, wild or passenger pigeon, prairie chicken, Hungarian partridge, pheasants (English, golden, Mongolian), ² killdeer, piping plover, wood duck, swan, heath hen, Bartramian sandpiper (upland plover).	

Michigan:

Deer (see exceptions).....	Nov. 10–Dec. 1.
<i>Exceptions:</i> Deer in red coat, fawn in spotted coat; all deer on Bois Blanc Island (1918); in Berrien, Calhoun, Genesee, Ingham, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Oakland, and St. Clair Counties (1920).	
Rabbit.....	Oct. 1–Mar. 2.
Ruffed grouse (partridge), woodcock.....	Oct. 1–Dec. 1.
Plover, yellowlegs.....	Sept. 1–Dec. 16.
Snipe, coot, gallinule, duck, goose, brant.....	Sept. 16–Dec. 16.
Rail.....	Sept. 1–Dec. 1.
<i>No open season:</i> Elk, moose, caribou, European partridge, dove, swan; squirrel, quail, imported pheasants, black game, capercaillie, hazel grouse, Canada or spruce grouse, prairie chicken, wild turkey, smaller shorebirds (1920); wood duck (1918).	

Minnesota:

Deer, bull moose.....	Nov. 10–Nov. 30.
Quail, partridge, ruffed grouse (pheasant).....	Oct. 1–Dec. 1.
Sharp-tailed or white-breasted grouse, prairie chicken (pinnated grouse), black-breasted plover, Wilson or jacksnipe.....	Sept. 7–Nov. 7.
Coot, gallinule, duck, goose, brant.....	Sept. 7–Dec. 1.
Rail.....	Sept. 1–Dec. 1.
<i>No open season:</i> Elk, cow moose, caribou, fawn, imported pheasants; dove, woodcock, upland and golden plover, wood duck (1918).	

¹ *Maryland:* Wild fowl shooting permitted: On the Susquehanna Flats north of a line extending from Turkey Point Lighthouse, Cecil County, and half a mile north of Spesutia Island to Oakington, Harford County, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, Nov. 1–Jan. 1, and Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, Jan. 1–Feb. 1; in Harford County only before 2 p. m.; in Anne Arundel County, on Magothy River on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; on Rhode and West Rivers on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; on Severn River on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays; in Cecil County, on Bohemia, Elk, and Sassafras Rivers on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays; in Dorchester County, on Choptank River on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; in Kent County, on Chester River above Cliff City and Spaniard Point on Mondays, Fridays, and Saturdays.

² *Massachusetts:* Commissioners may open season on pheasants.

Open seasons for game—Continued.

Mississippi: ¹	<i>Open seasons.</i>
Deer.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 2.
Bear.....	Dec. 15-Feb. 1.
Squirrel.....	Oct. 15-Jan. 1.
Quail or partridge.....	Nov. 15-Feb. 15.
Wild turkey gobblers.....	Nov. 15-May 1.
Dove.....	July 1-Oct. 1.
Woodcock.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 1.
Plover, chorook, grosbec, Wilson or jacksnipe, yellowlegs, coot, poule d'eau, gallinule, duck, goose, brant.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 1.
Rail (mud hen).....	Sept. 1-Dec. 1.
Cedar bird.....	Sept. 1-Mar. 1.
<i>No open season: Turkey hens (1921).</i>	
Missouri:	
Deer (buck), wild turkey.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 1.
Squirrel (gray, black, fox).....	June 1-Jan. 1.
Quail (bobwhite, partridge).....	Nov. 10-Jan. 1.
Dove.....	Aug. 1-Nov. 11.
Plover, yellowlegs.....	Sept. 1-Dec. 16.
Snipe, coot, gallinule, duck, goose, brant.....	Sept. 16-Jan. 1.
Rail.....	Sept. 15-Dec. 1.
<i>No open season: Does, fawns under 1 year of age, ruffed grouse (pheasant), prairie chicken (pinnated grouse), woodcock, imported pheasants, other introduced game birds.</i>	
Montana:	
Deer.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 15.
Elk in Sweetgrass, Stillwater, Park, Gallatin, Madison, Teton, Flathead; Beaverhead east of Oregon Short Line and parts of Missoula and Powell Counties.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 15.
Pheasant, partridge, prairie chicken, sage hen, fool hen, grouse (see exception).....	Sept. 15-Oct. 16.
<i>Exception: In Custer, Dawson, Richland, Sheridan, Valley, Phillips, Rosebud, Big Horn, Fallon, and Prairie Counties.....</i>	
<i>Sept. 1-Oct. 1.</i>	
Black-breasted and golden plover, Wilson or jacksnipe, yellowlegs, coot, duck, goose, brant.....	Sept. 7-Dec. 21.
Rail.....	Sept. 1-Dec. 1.
<i>No open season: Elk (except as above), sheep, goat (1918); moose, caribou, antelope, bison or buffalo, quail, imported pheasant, dove.</i>	
Nebraska:	
Squirrel (gray, red, fox, timber).....	Oct. 1-Dec. 1.
Quail.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 16.
Dove.....	July 15-Sept. 1.
Prairie chicken, sage chicken, grouse, rail.....	Sept. 1-Dec. 1.
Wilson or jacksnipe, coot, gallinule, duck, goose, brant.....	Sept. 16-Jan. 1.
Yellowlegs.....	Sept. 1-Dec. 16.
<i>No open season: Deer, elk, antelope, partridge, pheasant, ptarmigan, imported game birds, wild pigeon, wild turkey, curlew, crane, swan.</i>	
Nevada: ²	
Deer (except fawns, no open season), antelope.....	Sept. 15-Oct. 16.
Grouse, mountain and valley quail, prairie chicken.....	Sept. 15-Jan. 1.
Sage hen.....	July 15-Feb. 16.
Woodcock.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 1.
Black-breasted and golden plover, yellowlegs.....	Sept. 15-Dec. 16.
Rail.....	Sept. 1-Dec. 1.
Wilson or jacksnipe, duck.....	Oct. 1-Jan. 1.
Coot, gallinule, goose, brant.....	Oct. 1-Jan. 16.
<i>No open season: Pheasants (1920).</i>	
New Hampshire: ³	
Deer in Coos County.....	Oct. 15-Dec. 16.
Deer in Carroll and Grafton Counties.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 16.
Deer in rest of State.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 16.
Hare, rabbit.....	Oct. 1-Mar. 1.
Quail, partridge, ruffed grouse, woodcock.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 1.
Black-breasted and golden plover, yellowlegs.....	Aug. 16-Dec. 1.
Wilson or jacksnipe.....	Sept. 16-Dec. 1.
Coot, gallinule, duck, goose, brant.....	Sept. 16-Dec. 16.
Rail.....	Sept. 1-Dec. 1.
<i>No open season: Elk, moose, caribou, dove, pheasant, European partridge, killdeer, upland plover, Bartramian sandpiper, wood duck; gray squirrel (1919).</i>	

¹ *Mississippi:* Local regulations of boards of supervisors also in force.

² *Nevada:* County commissioners may change dates of close seasons on deer, antelope, and sage hens (without altering length), and may shorten open seasons on other game.

³ *New Hampshire:* Governor and council may suspend open season in time of excessive drought.

Open seasons for game—Continued.

New Jersey:		<i>Open seasons.</i>
Deer ¹ (male—with horns visible above the hair).....		Oct. 11, 18, 25, and Nov. 1.
Rabbit, squirrel, quail, ruffed grouse (partridge), prairie chicken, Hungarian partridge, English or ringneck pheasant cocks.....		Nov. 10–Dec. 16.
Woodcock.....		Oct. 10–Dec. 1.
Reedbird.....		Sept. 1–Nov. 1.
Black-breasted and golden plover, yellowlegs.....		Aug. 16–Dec. 1.
Wilson or jacksnipe.....		Oct. 1–Jan. 1.
Marsh hen, rail.....		Sept. 1–Dec. 1.
Coot, gallinule, duck, goose, brant.....		Oct. 1–Jan. 16.
<i>No open season:</i> Does and fawns; female English or ringneck pheasants, wild turkey (1919); wood duck (1918); dove, wild pigeon, upland plover, swan.		
New Mexico:		
Deer (with horns):		
North of latitude 35°.....		Oct. 16–Nov. 6.
South of latitude 35°.....		Oct. 25–Nov. 26.
Squirrel (tassel-eared gray).....		June 1–Dec. 1.
Quail (except bobwhite).....		Oct. 25–Jan. 1.
Grouse.....		Sept. 16–Nov. 26.
Wild turkey:		
North of latitude 35°.....		Nov. 1–Jan. 1.
South of latitude 35°.....		Oct. 25–Nov. 26.
Turtle dove.....		Aug. 16–Oct. 1.
Plover, yellowlegs.....		Sept. 1–Dec. 16.
Snipe, coot, gallinule, duck, goose, brant.....		Oct. 16–Feb. 1.
Rail.....		Sept. 1–Dec. 1.
<i>No open season:</i> Does, Sonoran deer, elk, sheep, goat, antelope, buffalo, bobwhite quail, pheasant, ptarmigan, wild pigeon, swan; prairie chicken, sage hen (1920).		
New York: ²		
Deer, with horns not less than 3 inches long, in Adirondack region ³		Oct. 1–Nov. 16.
<i>Exception:</i> In Ulster County and towns of Neversink, Cochecton, Tusten, Highland, Lumberland, Forestburg, Bethel, and all of towns of Mamakating and Thompson south of Newburgh and Cochecton turnpike in Sullivan County, and Deer Park in Orange County.....		Nov. 1–Nov. 16.
Varying hare, rabbit ⁴		Oct. 1–Feb. 1.
Squirrel, black, gray, or fox (no open season in corporate limits of city or village)....		Oct. 1–Nov. 16.
Grouse, partridge ⁴		Oct. 1–Dec. 1.
Pheasants, males only.....		Oct. 19, Oct. 26, Nov. 2, Nov. 9. ⁴
Woodcock.....		Oct. 1–Nov. 16.
Black-breasted and golden plover, snipe, yellowlegs, rail, coot, gallinule.....		Sept. 16–Dec. 1.
Waterfowl (except wood duck and swan).....		Sept. 16–Jan. 1.
<i>No open season:</i> Elk, moose, caribou, antelope, female deer and fawns, Hungarian or European gray-legged partridge, dove, wood duck, swan; quail (1918).		
New York—Long Island:		
Varying hare, rabbit (cottontail), squirrel (black, gray, fox), quail, pheasants (males only), grouse.....		Nov. 1–Jan. 1.
Woodcock.....		Oct. 15–Dec. 1.
Black-breasted and golden plover, yellowlegs.....		Aug. 16–Dec. 1.
Jacksnipe, rail, coot, mud hen, gallinule.....		Sept. 16–Dec. 1.
Waterfowl (except wood duck and swan).....		Oct. 1–Jan. 11.
<i>No open season:</i> Deer, dove, wood duck, swan.		

¹ *New Jersey:* Not applicable to possession of imported deer properly tagged.² *New York:* When date of open or close season falls on Sunday, season opens or closes on the preceding Saturday.³ The Adirondack region comprises the counties of Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Oneida, Oswego, Saratoga, St. Lawrence, Warren, and Washington.⁴ Seasons on upland game shortened by order of conservation department as follows: Cottontail rabbit in Richmond County, Oct. 1–Nov. 15 and Jan. 1–Feb. 1, and in Rockland County Oct. 1–Nov. 1 and Jan. 1–Feb. 1; squirrels (black, gray, fox) and ruffed grouse are protected in Genesee County, and varying hares in Cattaraugus County until Oct. 1, 1918. Pheasants protected until Oct. 1, 1917, in the counties of Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Clinton, Delaware, and Tioga, and until Oct. 1, 1918, in Erie, Essex, Herkimer, Lewis, Montgomery, Oneida, Otsego, St. Lawrence, Sullivan, and Warren Counties.

Open seasons for game—Continued.

North Carolina:¹

	<i>Open seasons.</i>
Deer	Oct. 1-Feb. 1.
Quail, wild turkey, dove	Nov. 1-Mar. 1.
Woodcock	Nov. 1-Jan. 1.
Black-breasted and golden plover, yellowlegs	Sept. 1-Dec. 16.
Wilson or jacksnipe, coot, gallinule, duck, goose, brant	Nov. 1-Feb. 1.
Rail	Sept. 1-Dec. 1.

No open season: Wood duck, swan (1918).

North Dakota:

Prairie chicken (pinnated grouse), sharp-tailed (white-breasted) grouse, golden plover, snipe	Sept. 7-Nov. 2.
Woodcock	Oct. 1-Nov. 2.
Coot, gallinule, duck, goose, brant	Sept. 7-Dec. 1.
Rail	Sept. 1-Dec. 1.

No open season: Deer (1920), elk, moose, antelope, quail, partridge, English pheasant, Chinese ringneck pheasant, Hungarian partridge, dove, swan, crane.

Ohio:

Rabbit	Nov. 1-Jan. 2.
Squirrel	Sept. 15-Oct. 21.
Raccoon	Nov. 1-Mar. 2.
Woodcock	Oct. 1-Dec. 1.
Plover, yellowlegs	Sept. 1-Dec. 16.
Snipe, duck, goose, brant	Sept. 16-Dec. 16. ²
Rail, coot, gallinule	Sept. 1-Dec. 1.

No open season: Quail, ruffed grouse, introduced pheasant, Hungarian or gray partridge, dove (Nov. 15, 1917); wood duck, swan (1918).

Oklahoma:³

Deer (male—with horns)	Nov. 1-Dec. 1.
Quail, Mexican (blue)	Nov. 30-Jan. 1.
Wild turkey (additional season for gobblers, Mar. 15-Apr. 15)	Nov. 15-Jan. 1.
Woodcock	Nov. 1-Jan. 1.
Black-breasted and golden plover, yellowlegs	Sept. 1-Dec. 16.
Wilson or jacksnipe, coot, gallinule, duck, goose, brant	Oct. 16-Feb. 1.
Rail	Sept. 1-Dec. 1.

No open season: Does, prairie chicken, wild pigeon, imported pheasant, dove, crane, long-billed curlew, wood duck; antelope (1918).

Oregon:

District No. 1,⁴ west of Cascades:

Deer (male—with horns)	Aug. 15-Nov. 1.
Silver gray squirrel, dove	Sept. 1-Nov. 1.
Quail in Coos, Curry, Jackson, and Josephine Counties only	Oct. 1-Nov. 1.
Grouse, Chinese pheasant (see exceptions)	Oct. 1-Nov. 1.

Exceptions: Chinese pheasant in Jackson County Oct. 1-11.

In Coos, Curry, and Josephine Counties, No open season.

Snipe, coot, duck, goose (see exceptions)	Nov. 1-Jan. 16.
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Exceptions: In Coos (goose and snipe only), Clatsop, Columbia, Multnomah, and Tillamook Counties. Oct. 1-Jan. 1.

Duck in Coos County Oct. 1-Jan. 16.

Black-breasted and golden plover, yellowlegs (see exception)	Nov. 1-Dec. 16.
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Exception: In Clatsop, Columbia, Coos, Multnomah, and Tillamook Counties Oct. 1-Dec. 16.

Rail (see exception)	Nov. 1-Dec. 1.
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Exception: In Clatsop, Columbia, Coos, Multnomah, and Tillamook Counties. Oct. 1-Dec. 1.

Brant	Oct. 1-Jan. 16.
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No open season: Does and spotted fawn, moose, elk, antelope, caribou, sheep, goat, quail (except as above), pheasant (silver, golden, Reeves, and English), Hungarian partridge, bobwhite, prairie chicken, Franklin grouse, fool hen, wild turkey, shore birds (except as above), wild pigeon, wood duck, swan.

¹ *North Carolina:* For county seasons see special poster of the Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

² *Ohio:* Sundays and Mondays are close seasons for ducks and other waterfowl.

³ *Oklahoma:* No open season for deer, bear, and wild turkeys in Blaine, Caddo, Comanche, Kiowa, and Major Counties.

⁴ *Oregon:* District No. 1, west of Cascades, includes Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Tillamook, Washington, and Yamhill Counties. District No. 2, east of Cascades, includes all other counties in the State.

*Open seasons for game—Continued.***Oregon—Continued.***District No. 2,¹ east of Cascades (open season same as in District No. 1, except as follows):*

	<i>Open seasons.</i>
Chinese pheasant in Union County and quail in Klamath County..	Oct. 1-Oct. 11.
Ruffed grouse, native pheasant, blue or sooty grouse.....	Aug. 15-Nov. 1.
Prairie chicken in Sherman, Union, and Wasco Counties only....	Oct. 1-Oct. 16.
Sage hen.....	July 15-Sept. 1.
Black-breasted and golden plover, yellowlegs.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 16.
Snipe, coot, duck, goose ²	Oct. 1-Jan. 16.
Rail.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 1.

*No open season: Silver gray squirrel, imported pheasants.***Pennsylvania:**

Deer—male with horns 2 inches above the hair.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 16.
Bear.....	Oct. 15-Dec. 16.
Hare, rabbit.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 1.
Squirrel (gray, black, fox), quail, ruffed grouse, ringneck pheasant, wild turkey, Hungarian partridge, woodcock, blackbird.....	Oct. 15-Dec. 1.
Reedbird.....	Sept. 1-Nov. 1.
Black-breasted and golden plover, yellowlegs.....	Sept. 1-Dec. 16.
Coot, mud hen, gallinule.....	Oct. 1-Jan. 1.
Wilson or jacksnipe, wild waterfowl—duck, goose, brant, loon, grebe.....	Oct. 1-Jan. 16.
Rail.....	Sept. 1-Dec. 1.

*No open season: Elk (1921); upland or grass plover, wood duck (1918); doe, dove, killdeer, fawn, plover.***Rhode Island:**

Gray squirrel, hare, rabbit, quail or bobwhite, ruffed grouse or partridge.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 1.
Woodcock.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 1.
Plover, yellowlegs.....	Aug. 16-Dec. 1.
Snipe.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 1.
Coot, gallinule, duck, goose, brant.....	Oct. 1-Jan. 16.
Rail.....	Sept. 1-Dec. 1.

*No open season: Deer,³ dove, pheasant, Hungarian partridge (1920); wood duck, swan, smaller shore birds (1918).***South Carolina:**

Deer (see exceptions).....	Sept. 1-Jan. 1.
<i>Exceptions: In Berkeley and Dorchester Counties.....</i>	<i>Aug. 1-Feb. 1.</i>
<i>In Barnwell, Florence, and Marion Counties.....</i>	<i>Aug. 1-Jan. 1.</i>
<i>In Colleton County.....</i>	<i>Sept. 1-Feb. 1.</i>
<i>In Orangeburg, Richland, and Sumter Counties.....</i>	<i>No open season.</i>
Squirrel in Chesterfield and York Counties.....	Oct. 1-Jan. 1.
Quail (partridge), wild turkey (see exceptions).....	Nov. 15-Mar. 15.
<i>Exceptions: In Abbeville, Chester, Lancaster, and York Counties.....</i>	<i>Dec. 1-Feb. 1.</i>
<i>In Fairfield County.....</i>	<i>Dec. 1-Mar. 1.</i>
<i>Quail in Chesterfield County.....</i>	<i>Nov. 15-Mar. 1.</i>
<i>Quail in Marlboro County.....</i>	<i>Nov. 15-Feb. 15.</i>
<i>Quail in Union County.....</i>	<i>Dec. 1-Mar. 1.</i>
<i>Wild turkey in Orangeburg County.....</i>	<i>No open season.</i>
Dove (see exception).....	Aug. 15-Mar. 1.
<i>Exception: In Kershaw County.....</i>	<i>Aug. 15-Mar. 15.</i>
Woodcock.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 1.
Grackle.....	Oct. 1-Mar. 1.
Black-breasted and golden plover, Wilson or jacksnipe, yellowlegs, coot, gallinule, duck, goose, brant.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 1.
Reedbird.....	Sept. 1-Nov. 1.
Rail.....	Sept. 1-Dec. 1.

South Dakota:

Deer.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 1.
Partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, golden plover, snipe, yellowlegs.....	Sept. 10-Oct. 10.
Woodcock.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 10.
Rail.....	Sept. 1-Dec. 1.
Coot, gallinule.....	Sept. 7-Dec. 21.
Duck, goose, brant.....	Sept. 10-Dec. 21.

No open season: Fawns, elk, antelope, mountain sheep, quail, dove, upland plover, imported pheasants.

¹ Oregon: District No. 1, west of Cascades, includes Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Tillamook, Washington, and Yamhill Counties. District No. 2, east of Cascades, includes all other counties in the State.

² Unlawful to kill geese at any time on islands or sand bars in the Columbia east of the Cascades or on Deschutes and John Day Rivers south to junction with White River and Thirtymile Creek, respectively.

³ Rhode Island: Deer injuring crops may be killed at any time by the owner or occupant of the premises under written permit from secretary of state.

Open seasons for game—Continued.

Tennessee:		<i>Open seasons.</i>
Squirrel.....		June 1-Jan. 1.
Quail or partridge (see exceptions), wild turkey (additional season for gobblers, Apr. 1-25).....		Nov. 15-Jan. 1.
<i>Exceptions:</i> Quail, in White (1918), Chester, Fayette, Harde- man, and Haywood Counties.....		Dec. 15-Mar. 1.
Grouse, pheasant (except imported species).....		Nov. 1-Mar. 1.
Dove.....		Aug. 15-Jan. 1.
Woodcock.....		Nov. 1-Jan. 1.
Black-breasted and golden plover, yellowlegs.....		Oct. 1-Dec. 16.
Wilson or jacksnipe, coot, mud hen, gallinule.....		Nov. 1-Dec. 16.
Rail.....		Sept. 1-Dec. 1.
Duck, goose, brant.....		Nov. 1-Jan. 16.
<i>No open season:</i> Deer (1917), ring-necked and Mongolian pheasants, robin, meadowlark.		
Texas:		
Deer (male), antelope, mountain sheep.....		Nov. 1-Jan. 1.
Quail or partridge.....		Dec. 1-Feb. 1.
Prairie chicken, pinnated grouse, introduced pheasant.....		Nov. 1-Feb. 1.
Wild turkey.....		Dec. 1-Apr. 1.
Dove.....		Sept. 1-Mar. 1.
Woodcock.....		Nov. 1-Jan. 1.
Black-breasted and golden plover, yellowlegs.....		Nov. 1-Feb. 1.
Wilson or jacksnipe, coot, gallinule, duck, goose, brant.....		Oct. 16-Feb. 1.
Rail.....		Sept. 1-Dec. 1.
<i>No open season:</i> Does, spotted fawns.		
Utah:		
Deer (male—with horns visible above the head) (see exception).....		Oct. 15-Nov. 1.
<i>Exception:</i> Nonresident not permitted to kill deer.		
Quail in Carbon, Davis, Salt Lake, San Pete, Sevier, Uintah, Utah, and Weber Counties.....		Oct. 1-Nov. 1.
Quail in Garfield, Kane, and Washington Counties.....		Sept. 1-Feb. 1.
Quail in Iron County.....		Oct. 1-Dec. 1.
Sage hen (see exception), blue and willow grouse.....		Sept. 1-Sept. 16.
<i>Exception:</i> Sage hen in Rich and Uintah Counties.....		Aug. 15-Sept. 16.
Dove.....		Aug. 15-Sept. 1.
Snipe, duck, goose (see exception).....		Oct. 1-Jan. 1.
<i>Exception:</i> In Grand, Kane, San Juan, Uintah, and Washing- ton Counties.....		Oct. 1-Jan. 16.
Coot, gallinule.....		Oct. 1-Jan. 16.
Rail.....		Sept. 1-Dec. 1.
<i>No open season:</i> Does, fawns, elk, antelope, sheep, quail (except as above), par- tridge, prairie chicken, pheasants (Chinese, English, Mongolian), robin, shore birds (except snipe), wood duck, swan.		
Vermont:¹		
Deer (male).....		Nov. 15-Dec. 6.
Hare, rabbit.....		Sept. 15-Mar. 1.
Gray squirrel, quail, ruffed grouse (partridge).....		Sept. 15-Dec. 1.
Woodcock.....		Oct. 1-Dec. 1.
Black-breasted and golden plover, yellowlegs.....		Sept. 1-Dec. 1.
English snipe.....		Sept. 16-Dec. 1.
Coot, gallinule, duck, goose, brant.....		Sept. 16-Jan. 1.
<i>No open season:</i> Elk (1923), moose, caribou, fawns, pheasants, European par- tridge, dove, upland plover, rail, wood duck, swan.		
Virginia:²		
Deer (see exceptions).....		Sept. 1-Dec. 1.
<i>Exceptions:</i> In Chesterfield, Mecklenburg, Prince George, and Surry.....		Oct. 1-Jan. 1.
In Brunswick and Greensville.....		Oct. 1-Feb. 1.
<i>No open season:</i> In Augusta and Cumberland (1919); Bath, Buckingham, and Highland (1921); Shenandoah (1920).		

¹ *Vermont:* The governor is authorized to suspend open seasons in time of drought and fix another open season for deer in such event.

² *Virginia:* Boards of supervisors may shorten the open seasons in their counties and make other restrictions not repugnant to law, "and may include in such protection other game not specifically mentioned in this section" (Code 1904, sec. 2070a, as amended in 1906.) These changes are not included in this table.

*Open seasons for game—Continued.***Virginia—Continued.¹***Open seasons.*

Rabbit ²	Nov. 1-Feb. 1.
Squirrel ³ in Brunswick, Caroline, Charles City, Greensville, James City, New Kent, Spotsylvania, Stafford, and York Counties.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 1.
In Isle of Wight and Southampton.....	Sept. 1-Jan. 15.
In Shenandoah.....	Aug. 15-Oct. 1.
In Warren.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 1.
Quail or partridge, pheasant or grouse, wild turkey (see exception).....	Nov. 1-Feb. 14.
Exception: West of the Blue Ridge.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 1.
Dove in Brunswick and Greensville Counties.....	Aug. 15-Jan. 15.
Woodcock, coot, mudhen, gallinule.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 1.
Black-breasted and golden plover, yellowlegs.....	Aug. 16-Dec. 1.
Rail.....	Sept. 1-Dec. 1.
Reedbird.....	Sept. 1-Nov. 1.
Wilson or jacksnipe, winter water fowl ⁴ (except waterfowl in Brunswick and Greensville Counties, Nov. 1-Jan. 1).....	Nov. 1-Feb. 1.
No open season: Quail, pheasant, dove in Lee County (1918); pheasant, Middlesex County (1919); ring-necked pheasant, Shenandoah (1920).	

Washington:*West of Cascades:*

Deer, goat.....	Sept. 15-Nov. 1.
Quail, ruffed grouse, native pheasant, Chinese pheasant, blue grouse, ptarmigan.....	Sept. 15-Nov. 1.
English, Mongolian, and Reeves pheasants (except in Mason and Thurston Counties no open season).....	Oct. 1-Oct. 16.

East of Cascades:

Deer, goat, caribou.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 15.
Ruffed grouse, native pheasant (except in Yakima County, no open season), blue grouse (see exception).....	Sept. 1-Nov. 16.
Exception: In Asotin (in precincts of Clarkston, South Clarkston, and West Clarkston, no open season), Columbia, Garfield, and Walla Walla Counties.....	Aug. 15-Oct. 2.
Quail in counties of Asotin (in precincts of Clarkston, South Clarkston, and West Clarkston, no open season), Columbia, Garfield, and Walla Walla.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 11.
Prærie chicken in same counties.....	Sept. 15-Nov. 2.
Sharp-tailed grouse in Adams, Asotin, Columbia, Ferry, Garfield, Lincoln, Okanogan, Walla Walla, and Whitman Counties.....	Sept. 15-Nov. 2.
In Douglas County.....	Sept. 1-Nov. 2.
Sharp-tailed grouse, Hungarian partridge, Chinese pheasant in Kittitas County.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 11.
Sage hens in Benton, Spokane, and Yakima Counties.....	Oct. 15-Nov. 2.
In Kittitas County.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 11.
Bobwhite quail, Hungarian partridge in Spokane County.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 16.
Chinese pheasant in Benton, Spokane, and Yakima Counties.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 16.
Black-breasted and golden plover, Wilson or jacksnipe, yellowlegs.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 16.
Coot, duck, goose, brant.....	Oct. 1-Jan. 16. ⁵
Rail.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 1.
No open season: Moose, elk (1925), fawns, mountain sheep, squirrels (gray, black, fox), wild turkey, dove, and introduced birds (except as above).	

West Virginia:

Deer (with horns more than 4 inches long—no open season for other deer), ruffed grouse (pheasant), wild turkey.....	Oct. 15-Dec. 1.
Rabbit (except on own land).....	Oct. 15-Jan. 1.
Squirrel (black, gray, red, fox).....	Sept. 15-Dec. 1.
Quail (Virginia partridge).....	Nov. 1-Dec. 1.
Woodcock.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 1.
Black-breasted and golden plover.....	Sept. 1-Dec. 16.

¹ *Virginia*: Boards of supervisors may shorten the open seasons in their counties and make other restrictions not repugnant to law, "and may include in such protection other game not specifically mentioned in this section." (Code 1904, sec. 2070a, as amended in 1906.) These changes are not included in this table.

² Residents of the State may kill rabbits on their own lands at any time.

³ Residents of the State may kill squirrels on their own lands at any time.

⁴ Wild fowl may not be hunted on Wednesdays, Saturdays, and Sundays on Back Bay, Princess Anne County.

⁵ *Washington*: No open season on waterfowl on Columbia or Snake Rivers or within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of their shores in counties of Benton, Columbia, Douglas, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Klickitat, Walla Walla, Whitman, and Yakima.

Open seasons for game—Continued.

West Virginia—Continued.

	<i>Open seasons.</i>
Jacksnipe or Wilson snipe, yellowlegs.....	Oct. 15-Dec. 16.
Rail (ortolan).....	Sept. 1-Dec. 1.
Coot, gallinule, duck (except wood duck), goose, brant.....	Oct. 1-Jan. 1.
<i>No open season:</i> Elk (1923); imported pheasants, capercaillie, and other introduced foreign game birds, dove, wood duck.	

Wisconsin:

Deer (male) in Pierce, Dunn, Eau Claire, Trempealeau, Jackson, Juneau, Sauk, Marathon, Langlade, Oconto, Door, and all counties north (except Polk).....	Nov. 11-Dec. 1.
<i>No open season:</i> Deer in rest of State.	
Rabbit, in Eau Claire, Pierce, Portage, Richland, Waupaca, and Waushara Counties.	Sept. 10-Feb. 1.
In Dane, Dunn, Green, Green Lake, Juneau, La Crosse, Marinette, Outagamie, Rock, Sheboygan, Trempealeau, Walworth, and Wood Counties.....	Oct. 10-Feb. 1.
In Dodge, Jefferson, Manitowoc, Ozaukee, Washington, and Waukesha Counties.	Nov. 1-Jan. 1.
Squirrel (gray, fox, black—see exceptions).....	Oct. 10-Feb. 1.
<i>Exceptions:</i> Eau Claire, Portage, Richland, Vernon, Waupaca, and Waushara Counties.....	
In Dodge and Jefferson Counties.....	Sept. 10-Feb. 1.
In Kenosha, Ozaukee, Pierce, Racine, Washington, and Waukesha Counties.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 1.
<i>No open season.</i>	
Partridge or ruffed grouse, spruce hen (see exception).....	Sept. 7-Nov. 1.
<i>Exception:</i> In Vernon and Chippewa Counties.....	
Prairie chicken, grouse: In Adams, Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Brown, Burnett, Buffalo, Clark, Columbia, Crawford, Dodge, Douglas, Dunn, Eau Claire, Florence, Fond du Lac, Grant, Green, Green Lake, Iowa, Jackson, Juneau, Kewaunee, Lafayette, Marathon, Marinette, Marquette, Monroe, Oconto, Outagamie, Pepin, Pierce, Polk, Portage, Richland, Rock, Rusk, St. Croix, Sawyer, Shawano, Washburn, Waupaca, Waushara, and Wood Counties.....	Sept. 7-Oct. 1.
In Waukesha County.....	Sept. 7-Sept. 16.
In Chippewa and Vernon Counties.....	Sept. 7-Dec. 1.
In rest of State.....	Sept. 7, 1919.
Plover, snipe, coot or mud hen, rail, rice hen, duck, goose, brant.....	Sept. 7-Dec. 1.
<i>No open season:</i> Elk, moose, quail, pheasants (Chinese, English, Mongolian), Hungarian partridge, woodcock, dove, wood duck, swan.	

Wyoming:¹

Deer (see exception).....	Oct. 1-Nov. 16.
<i>Exception:</i> In Campbell, Crook, Johnson, Niobrara, Sheridan, and Weston Counties.....	
Elk and male sheep in Lincoln, Park, and Fremont Counties (except Bridger National Forest, north of Big Wind River and south of Sweetwater).....	Oct. 15-Nov. 1.
Grouse (other than sage grouse).....	Sept. 1-Nov. 16.
Sage grouse.....	Sept. 1-Nov. 16.
Black-breasted and golden plover, Wilson or jacksnipe, yellowlegs, coot, mudhen, duck, goose.....	Aug. 1-Sept. 2.
Rail.....	Sept. 15-Dec. 16.
<i>No open season:</i> Elk (except as above); moose, ² antelope, quail, Mongolian pheasant (1919); dove, swan.	

Alberta:³

Deer (male), bull moose, caribou.....	Sept. 1-Dec. 15.
Sheep (male), goat.....	Sept. 1-Oct. 15.
Partridge, Hungarian partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, ptarmigan, pheasant (except English, and Hungarian, no open season).....	Oct. 1-Dec. 1.
Plover, curlew, sandpiper, snipe, shore birds, coot, rail, crane, duck, ⁴ swan.....	Sept. 1-Jan. 1.
<i>No open season:</i> Elk, wapiti, buffalo, females of deer, moose, sheep, and young of all big game; antelope (1917).	

¹ *Wyoming:* Hunting permitted in Lincoln County on Fall River rim or crest in cattle districts 1, 3, and 5 in Wyoming National Forest, Oct. 5-Nov. 30.

² During the season of 1915-1916 fifty (50) bull moose may be killed under special \$100 license; hunter to be accompanied by deputy warden.

³ *Alberta:* North of latitude 55° any game animal or bird, except elk and buffalo, may be killed at any time if needed for food.

⁴ Except white-winged scoters, north of township 50, which may be taken at any time.

Open seasons for game—Continued.

British Columbia: ¹	<i>Open seasons.</i>
Deer, ¹ (see exception) goat, male caribou 1.....	Sept. 1–Dec. 16.
<i>Exception:</i> Deer on Vancouver Island and in Islands Electoral	
Districts.....	Sept. 15–Dec. 16.
Bull moose (in Atlin, Caribou, Columbia, Fort George and Omineca Electoral Districts only).....	Sept. 1–Dec. 16.
Male sheep (except in North and South Okanogan, Similkameen, and Yale Electoral Districts, no open season).....	Sept. 1–Nov. 16.
Ruffed grouse (certain districts), blue grouse, Franklin grouse, ptarmigan.....	Sept. 15–Dec. 1.
Prairie chicken (certain districts).....	Sept. 15–Oct. 16.
Quail in District Municipality of Penticton only.....	Nov. 1–Nov. 8.
Male pheasants (certain districts).....	Oct. 18–Nov. 19.
European partridge (certain districts).....	Nov. 17 and 18.
Rail, coot, plover, snipe, curlew, sandpiper, sandhill crane, duck (see exception)...	Sept. 1–Feb. 1.
<i>Exception:</i> In Vancouver Island and Islands Electoral Districts Sept 15–Feb. 16.	
Goose.....	Sept. 1–Apr. 1.
<i>No open season:</i> Buffalo, elk, young of deer and goat, and females and young of mule deer, moose, caribou, and sheep.	
Manitoba: ²	
Deer, elk or wapiti, moose, caribou or reindeer, antelope or cabri (males).....	Nov. 20–Dec. 10.
Partridge, prairie chicken, grouse, ptarmigan.....	Oct. 1–Oct. 20.
Woodcock, plover, sandpiper, snipe, duck (except wood duck).....	Sept. 15–Dec. 1.
<i>No open season:</i> Bison or buffalo, females and young of big game, dove, quail, pheasant, Hungarian partridge, wood duck, swan, curlew, or introduced game bird (1920).	
New Brunswick:	
Deer, moose, caribou (cow and calf ³ moose and caribou, no open season).....	Sept. 15–Dec. 1.
Partridge, woodcock, snipe.....	Sept. 15–Dec. 1.
Teal, wood duck, dusky or black duck (except residents may kill black ducks in Grand Manan Parish, Oct. 1–Mar. 1), goose, brant.....	Sept. 1–Dec. 2.
Shore or other birds on beaches, islands, or lagoons bordering tidal waters of Northumberland Strait, Gulf of St. Lawrence, and Bay of Chaleur.....	Aug. 15–Jan. 1.
<i>No open season:</i> Pheasant.	
Newfoundland: ⁴	
Caribou (except in a special region near Grand Lake, no open season).....	{ Aug. 1–Oct. 1. Oct. 21–Feb. 1.
Hare, rabbit.....	Sept. 20–Jan. 1.
Ptarmigan, willow grouse or partridge, plover, curlew, snipe, or "other wild or migratory birds (except wild geese)".....	Sept. 20–Jan. 1.
<i>No open season:</i> Elk, moose; capercaillie, black game (1917).	
Nova Scotia:	
Deer, male (except on Cape Breton Island, no open season).....	Oct. 21–Nov. 1.
Moose, bulls, (except on Cape Breton Island, 1918).....	Sept. 16–Nov. 30.
Caribou, bulls, in Inverness and Victoria Counties only.....	Sept. 16–Oct. 16.
Hare, rabbit.....	Oct. 1–Mar. 1.
Partridge or ruffed grouse.....	Oct. 1–Nov. 1.
Woodcock, Wilson snipe.....	Sept. 1–Jan. 1.
Ducks (black, Harlequin, golden-eye, and scaup).....	Sept. 15–Mar. 1.
Quail, plover, curlew, tattler, shore birds, rail, coot, goose, brant, swan, and teal and ducks other than wood duck (except as above).....	Aug. 15–Dec. 1.
<i>No open season:</i> Females and young of deer, moose, and caribou (1918); Canada grouse (spruce partridge), pheasant, wood duck.	

¹ *British Columbia:* For local exceptions see regulations of lieutenant governor in council. No open season on female mule deer throughout Province or on deer in Queen Charlotte Islands or on white-tailed deer in North and South Okanogan and Similkameen Electoral Districts. No open season on caribou in Charlotte Islands and in Rainbow and Hatchie Mountains of the Prince Rupert Electoral District.

² *Manitoba:* Seasons apply south of latitude 53°; north, unlawful to kill any game birds (except ducks and geese) or any big game animals, except for food for personal use.

³ *New Brunswick:* Under three years of age and with horns having less than three times 4 inches in length.

⁴ *Newfoundland:* Poor settlers may kill any birds except capercaillie and black game at any time for immediate consumption by themselves or their families.

Open seasons for game—Continued.

		<i>Open seasons.</i>
Ontario: ¹		
Deer (except in Dufferin, Grey, Simcoe, and Wellington Counties, to Nov. 1, 1917) ..	Nov. 1–Nov. 16. ²	
Moose, caribou (bulls only) (cows, and calves under 1 year of age, no open season) ..	Nov. 1–Dec. 1. ³	
Hare ⁴ ..	Oct. 15–Nov. 15. Dec. 23–Jan. 2.	
Squirrel (black or gray) (see exceptions) ..	Nov. 1–Nov. 16.	
<i>Exceptions:</i> Haldimand and Halton Counties (1917); Waterloo and York (1918); Elgin, Oxford, and Wentworth (1919).		
Wild turkey ..	Nov. 1–Nov. 16.	
Woodcock ..	Oct. 15–Nov. 16.	
Swan, goose ..	Sept. 15–May 1.	
Plover, snipe, rail, other shore birds, duck and other waterfowl ..	Sept. 1–Jan. 1.	
<i>No open season:</i> Fawns, elk or wapiti, dove, partridge, grouse, prairie fowl (1918); capercailzie (1920); quail, Hungarian partridge, pheasants (1918).		
Prince Edward Island:		
Hare, rabbit ..	Nov. 1–Feb. 1.	
Plover, curlew ..	Aug. 1–Jan. 1.	
Snipe, woodcock ..	Sept. 1–Jan. 1.	
Yellowlegs, shore and other birds along beaches or tidal marshes, duck ..	Aug. 20–Jan. 1.	
Goose ..	Sept. 15–May 10.	
Brant ..	Apr. 20–Jan. 1.	
<i>No open season;</i> Partridge in alternate years, 1916, 1918, etc.		
Quebec:		
<i>Zone 1.</i> ⁵		
Deer, bull moose (see exception) ..	Sept. 1–Jan. 1.	
<i>Exception:</i> In Labelle, Ottawa, Pontiac, and Temiscaming Counties ..		
Caribou ..	Oct. 1–Dec. 1.	
Hare ..	Sept. 1–Feb. 1.	
Bear ..	Oct. 15–Feb. 1.	
Birch or swamp partridge ..	Aug. 20–July 1.	
White partridge or ptarmigan ..	Sept. 1–Dec. 15.	
Woodcock, plover, curlew, tattler, sandpiper, snipe ..	Nov. 1–Feb. 1.	
Widgeon, teal, duck (except sheldrake), gull, loon ..	Sept. 1–Feb. 1.	
Widgeon, teal, duck (except sheldrake), gull, loon ..	Sept. 1–Mar. 1. ⁶	
<i>No open season:</i> Cow moose and young deer, moose, and caribou.		
<i>Zone 2.</i> Seasons same as in Zone 1, except as follows:		
Caribou ..	Sept. 1–Mar. 1.	
Hare ..	Oct. 15–Mar. 1.	
Birch or swamp partridge ..	Sept. 15–Feb. 1.	
White partridge or ptarmigan ..	Nov. 15–Mar. 1.	
Saskatchewan: ⁷		
Deer, bull elk or wapiti, moose, caribou ..	Nov. 15–Dec. 15. ⁸	
Prairie chicken, ptarmigan ..	Sept. 15–Nov. 1.	
Plover, curlew, sandpiper, snipe, shore birds, coot, rail, duck, goose, swan, crane (except whooping crane) ..	Sept. 15–Jan. 1.	
<i>No open season:</i> Antelope, buffalo, and female elk and young of big game under one year of age. ⁹ English pheasant, whooping crane, partridge (ruffed grouse), sage grouse, Canada or spruce grouse (1918).		

¹ *Ontario:* Lieutenant governor in council may alter close seasons in region north and west of French River, Lake Nipissing, and Mattawa River and in the vicinity of Rondeau Park, and close for a definite period seasons for any game animal or nonmigratory game bird whose numbers have diminished.

² Persons who put deer on their own lands and their licensees may hunt such deer, Oct. 1–Nov. 16.

³ South of the Canadian Pacific R. R. from Mattawa to Port Arthur, Nov. 1–16.

⁴ Hares may be killed during close season by any means other than shooting.

⁵ *Quebec:* Zone 1 comprises the whole Province, except that part of the counties of Chicoutimi and Saguenay east and north of the River Saguenay. Zone 2 comprises the excepted part of said counties. Inhabitants of Zone 2 and of Gaspé County may take these birds for food Aug. 1–June 1.

⁷ *Saskatchewan:* Lieutenant governor in council may extend close seasons over current year, within limits, on petition of six game guardians.

⁸ Applies north of line between townships 34 and 35; south of said line no open season.

⁹ Male moose and elk having horns less than 6 inches in length deemed to be under one year of age.

Open seasons for game—Continued.

Northwest Territories: ¹	<i>Open seasons.</i>
Deer, elk or wapititi, moose, caribou, goat, sheep.....	Dec. 1–Apr. 1. ²
Musk ox.....	Oct. 15–Mar. 20.
Partridge, prairie chicken, grouse, pheasant.....	Sept. 1–Jan. 1.
Duck, goose, swan.....	Sept. 1–Jan. 15.
Yukon: ³	<i>Open seasons.</i>
Deer, elk or wapiti, moose, caribou, sheep, goat, musk ox (males only).....	Sept. 1–Mar. 1.
Partridge, prairie chicken, grouse, ptarmigan, pheasant.....	Sept. 1–Mar. 15.
Sandpiper, snipe, crane, duck, goose, swan.....	Aug. 10–June 1.
<i>No open season:</i> Bison or buffalo and females of other big game.	

SHIPMENT OF GAME.

Shipment is the most important feature of the traffic in game. If permitted without limitation it is a great factor in game destruction. A realization of this fact has induced many of the States to prohibit export of all or certain kinds of game, and in a few instances all transportation even within the State. The subject may be conveniently considered under the following subheads: "Federal laws" and "State laws prohibiting export."

FEDERAL LAWS.

Federal laws affecting the shipment of game comprise the statutes regulating interstate commerce in game and the importation of birds from foreign countries, and those providing for the protection of birds and game on territory under immediate Federal jurisdiction.

They comprise: (1) Sections 241 to 244 of the Criminal Code (35 Stat., 1137), regulating the importation and interstate shipment of game;⁴ (2) the tariff act, imposing duties on game and skins and prohibiting the entry of feathers imported from foreign countries; (3) the act regulating the introduction of eggs of game birds; (4) the game law of Alaska; and (5) provisions for protecting birds in national parks,⁵ national forests, and other Government reservations. The full text of the Alaskan game law of 1908, with the regulations now in force, is published in circulars of the Biological Survey. Sections 241, 242, 243, and 244 of the Criminal Code of the United States are as follows:

SEC. 241. The importation into the United States, or any Territory or District thereof, of the mongoose, the so-called "flying foxes" or fruit bats, the English sparrow, the starling, and such other birds and animals as the Secretary of Agriculture may from time to time declare to be injurious to the interests of

¹ *Northwest Territories:* Indians, inhabitants, travelers, explorers, and surveyors in need of food, exempt. Governor in council may alter seasons.

² Also July 15–Oct. 1.

³ *Yukon:* Indians, explorers, surveyors, prospectors, miners, and travelers in need of food are exempt. Commissioner in council may alter seasons.

⁴ *Federal laws:* These sections are sections 2, 3, and 4 of the Lacey Act as amended.

⁵ The law governing the Yellowstone Park prohibits any person, or any stage, express or railway company from receiving for transportation animals, birds, or fish taken in the park, under a penalty not exceeding \$300. (28 Stat., ch. 72, sec. 4.)

agriculture or horticulture, is hereby prohibited; and all such birds and animals shall, upon arrival at any port of the United States, be destroyed or returned at the expense of the owner. No person shall import into the United States or into any Territory or District thereof any foreign wild animal or bird, except under special permit from the Secretary of Agriculture: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall restrict the importation of natural-history specimens for museums or scientific collections, or of certain cage birds, such as domesticated canaries, parrots, or such other birds as the Secretary of Agriculture may designate. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to make regulations for carrying into effect the provisions of this section.

SEC. 242. It shall be unlawful for any person to deliver to any common carrier for transportation, or for any common carrier to transport from any State, Territory, or District of the United States, to any other State, Territory, or District thereof, any foreign animals or birds, the importation of which is prohibited, or the dead bodies or parts thereof of any wild animals or birds, where such animals or birds have been killed or shipped in violation of the laws of the State, Territory, or District in which the same were killed, or from which they were shipped: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall prevent the transportation of any dead birds or animals killed during the season when the same may be lawfully captured, and the export of which is not prohibited by law in the State, Territory, or District in which the same are captured or killed: *Provided further*, That nothing herein shall prevent the importation, transportation, or sale of birds or bird plumage manufactured from the feathers of barnyard fowls.

SEC. 243. All packages containing the dead bodies, or the plumage, or parts thereof, of game animals, or game or other wild birds, when shipped in interstate or foreign commerce, shall be plainly and clearly marked, so that the name and address of the shipper, and the nature of the contents, may be readily ascertained on an inspection of the outside of such package.

SEC. 244. For each evasion or violation of any provision of the three sections last preceding, the shipper shall be fined not more than \$200; the consignee knowingly receiving such articles so shipped and transported in violation of said sections shall be fined not more than \$200; and the carrier knowingly carrying or transporting the same in violation of said sections shall be fined not more than \$200.

STATE LAWS PROHIBITING EXPORT.

Since the constitutionality of the Connecticut statute prohibiting export of certain game was established by the supreme court in 1896,¹ nonexport laws have been generally adopted, and at the present time every State prohibits the export of all or certain kinds of game. In most States sportsmen are allowed to carry a limited quantity of game out of the State under special restrictions, and exceptions to the laws prohibiting export are also made in the case of birds and animals intended for propagation or reared in licensed preserves (see pp. 48-50).

Restrictions on shipment from the State have now become so stringent that all the States west of the Mississippi River prohibit export of all game protected by local laws. East of the Mississippi,

¹ Geer v. Conn., 161 U. S., 519.

laws prohibiting the export of all game, or, in some cases, all but one or two unimportant species, are in force in all the States except a few along the coast from Massachusetts to North Carolina.

Special attention is called to the following table, which contains a list of the game prohibited from export by each State:

EXPORT OF GAME PROHIBITED.

Alabama: All protected game.

Exceptions: Nonresident licensee may take with him or have carried to him, openly, game lawfully killed by him. State game and fish commissioner may issue \$1 permit to any person to capture or export not more than 10 pairs of any one species of game or birds for scientific or propagating purposes.

Alaska: Deer, moose, caribou, sheep, goat, bear, or hides of these animals; wild birds, except eagles, or any parts thereof.

Exceptions: Specimens may be exported under restrictions imposed by the Secretary of Agriculture and trophies of big game under licenses issued by the governor.¹

Arizona: All protected game.

Exceptions: Deer or wild turkey may be exported under a \$2 permit. Game may be exported under permit of warden for scientific or propagating purposes.

Arkansas: All game.

California: All protected game.

Colorado: All protected game.

Exceptions: Game may be exported under permit from game commissioner if permit be attached and packages plainly marked so as to show nature of contents. The following fees are charged for export permits: Elk, \$10; deer, \$5; sheep, \$5; bird, 25 cents—in each case the edible portion alone.

Connecticut: Quail, ruffed grouse, woodcock.

Exception: Nonresident licensee, under permit, may take out in his immediate possession game lawfully killed, when duly tagged, if not for sale.

Delaware: Rabbit, quail, partridge, woodcock. Squirrel, dove, rail, reedbird, goose, brant, for sale.

Exception: Holder of license may export, open to view, 10 rabbits, 10 squirrels, 50 reedbirds, 50 rail, and 20 birds or fowl of any other species a week, lawfully killed by himself, under affidavit that the game is not for sale.

Florida: All protected game.

Exception: Nonresident licensee may carry out game as personal baggage.

Georgia: All protected game from county or State.

Exception: Licensee may take out in personal possession game lawfully killed.

Idaho: All protected game.

Exceptions: Any hunter may export, under hunting license, big game lawfully taken, under a 50-cent permit obtained from game warden or a deputy game warden on a sworn statement to issuing officer that game was not procured contrary to law. Mounted heads and stuffed birds legally secured may be exported.

Illinois: All protected game (except rabbits taken in State).

Exceptions: Nonresident licensee may take from State 50 birds killed by himself, if carried openly for inspection. Holder of certificate may ship birds and game at any time for scientific or propagating purposes.

Indiana: Deer, quail, grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant, wild turkey, woodcock, duck, goose, brant, and other waterfowl.

Exception: Nonresident may take from State 15 birds killed by himself (or 45 if he has hunted for 3 or more days consecutively) if carried openly for inspection together with license.

Iowa: All protected game.

Exception: Nonresident may take from State not more than 25 game birds or animals, if carried openly for inspection, and if hunting license be shown on request.

Kansas: All protected game.

Kentucky: Quail, partridge, grouse, pheasant, wild turkey killed in the State.

Louisiana: All protected game.

Exceptions: A nonresident licensee may carry with him out of the State, under his license, one day's bag limit of game, if not for sale. Game for propagation, head, hide, feet of quadrupeds, and the plumage or skins of birds legally taken when properly marked. Bears may be exported under permit.

¹ Alaska. See p. 57 and also circulars of the Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Export of game prohibited—Continued.

Maine: All protected game.

Exceptions: A resident of the State may export 1 deer a season if open to view, tagged to show name and address of owner, and accompanied by him, and under shipping-license 5 partridges, 10 woodcock, and 10 ducks (fee \$5), lawfully killed by himself. A nonresident may export under hunting license tags 2 deer lawfully killed by himself, and may take home 5 partridges, 10 ducks, and 10 woodcock; he may also ship out one pair of game birds a month under a special 50-cent license. Live game may be exported for breeding, scientific, or advertising purposes under permit of the commissioners of inland fisheries and game.

Maryland: All protected game (except waterfowl).

Exception: A licensed hunter may take out under his license an amount equal to one day's bag limit of game.

County provisions are as follows:

Allegany—All protected game (for sale).

Anne Arundel—All protected game, viz: Squirrel, rabbit, quail, partridge, pheasant, woodcock, snipe, plover, duck, goose, brant from county.

Baltimore—Rabbit, squirrel, quail, partridge, pheasant, dove, woodcock from county.

Calvert—Rabbit, partridge, woodcock from county (for sale, barter, or trade).

Carroll—Squirrel, quail, pheasant, dove, woodcock.

Exception: Twelve squirrels, 10 quail, 3 pheasants, 12 doves, 6 woodcock, by guest of landowner or nonresident licensee as personal baggage and not for sale.

Caroline—Rabbit, quail, partridge, woodcock from county.

Cecil—Squirrel, quail, grouse, woodcock, plover from county.

Dorchester—All protected game.

Exception: Twelve quail or partridges, 6 each of squirrels, rabbits, woodcock, and doves may be taken out of the county at one time as personal baggage, if carried openly and not intended for sale.

Frederick—Rabbit (for sale), squirrel, partridge, pheasant, woodcock from county (for sale).

Garrett—Partridge, pheasant, wild turkey, woodcock from State.

Exception: Rabbit, if shipped openly, Nov. 10–Dec. 25. Nonresident may take out game killed under his hunting license.

Harford—Rabbit, squirrel, quail.

Exception: Nonresident licensee may take out 6 rabbits, 1 jack rabbit, 8 squirrels, 10 quail, 5 woodcock, 10 jacksnipe, 50 rail for private use.

Kent—Squirrel, rabbit, and all birds from county (for sale, except under license).

Montgomery—Rabbit, partridge, quail, woodcock from county (for sale).

Exception: Nonresident licensee may take out game lawfully killed.

Queen Anne—Rabbit, partridge, woodcock from any county (for sale).

Somerset—All game, viz: Squirrel, rabbit, quail or partridge, pheasant, dove, woodcock, duck, goose from county.

Talbot—All game.

Exception: Six rabbits, 6 squirrels, 12 quail, 6 doves, 6 woodcock may be taken out if not for sale.

Washington—Deer, squirrel, rabbit, partridge, pheasant, dove, woodcock, turkey from county (for sale).

Wicomico—Quail or partridge from Wicomico and Worcester Counties considered as one territory.

Worcester—Rabbit, quail, woodcock from county.

Massachusetts: Quail, ruffed grouse, woodcock taken in State; other game illegally taken in State.

Exception: Nonresident may take 10 wild fowl or birds of all kinds out of the State and into any other State according similar privileges under his hunting license if open to view and the commission or the district deputy has been notified.

Michigan: All protected game.

Exceptions: (1) Deer may be transported outside the State to reach a point within the State.

(2) Nonresident licensee may take out, as hand baggage, open to view, 1 day's bag limit of birds, and may ship 1 deer when license tag and seal are attached, if permit on back of license coupon is canceled by agent at initial point of billing.

(3) Landowners and members of clubs owning game preserves may take out as hand baggage during open season under a \$10 permit from State warden 20 ducks or other migratory birds killed by them on their own premises.

(4) Deerskins and green or mounted buck-deer heads may be exported under permit.

*Export of game prohibited—Continued.***Minnesota:** All protected game.

Exceptions: Nonresident licensee may ship home in open season under his license coupons 1 deer and 25 birds lawfully taken by himself. Deer and moose hides for tanning and moose heads for mounting may be exported under permit.

Mississippi: All game.**Missouri:** All protected game.

Exceptions: Game may be exported under resident or nonresident license if carried openly as baggage or express or in owner's possession and accompanied by him. Export (except of quail) for scientific or propagating purposes allowed under permit.

Montana: All protected game.

Exception: Game lawfully killed may be exported in open season as baggage or express if accompanied by owner and resident's shipping permit (fee 50 cents) from State warden, or under nonresident's hunting license; total shipment under one license not to exceed season's bag limit; packages to be labeled to show contents.

Nebraska: All protected game.

Exception: Nonresident may ship 50 birds out of State under hunting license, but must give common carrier invoice of number and kind of birds, must have details of shipment marked on license, and must accompany the shipment; package to be labeled to show contents.

Nevada: All protected game.**New Hampshire:** All protected game.

Exceptions: Game (except ruffed grouse) imported from without the United States or raised in private preserves when tagged and marked to show kind and number, name and address of consignor and consignee, and initial point of billing and destination may be exported unaccompanied by the owner. Game for propagation, the head, hide, feet, or fur of game quadrupeds, and the plumage or skin of game birds legally taken and possessed may be transported without being marked. Nonresident may take with him out of the State, under his hunting license and permit, one day's limit of game birds when properly marked and tagged, and 2 deer under license tags.

New Jersey: Hare, rabbit, squirrel, woodcock, waterfowl, and all other protected game birds.

Exceptions: Nonresident licensee may carry openly from the State 10 rabbits, 50 reed birds, 50 rail, and 15 other game birds a day.

New Mexico: Export of all game taken in the State.

Exceptions: Transportation of game permitted under license coupon or 25 cent permit (\$2 in case of export of deer); holder of hunting license, under permit from warden, may export game or birds for scientific or propagating purposes.

New York: Game or birds taken in the State.

Exceptions: Holder of hunting or trapping license may export daily limit of quadrupeds and birds under permit (limited to 6 permits a year). Foreign game or game raised in licensed preserves may be exported in any quantity when duly marked and tagged. Game for propagation and heads and skins of quadrupeds and game birds legally captured may be exported.

North Carolina:¹ Quail, partridge, pheasant, grouse, wild turkey, snipe, shore or beach birds, woodcock, taken in State.

Exceptions: Nonresident may take out of State under his hunting license 50 quail (partridges), 12 grouse, 2 turkeys, and 50 beach birds or snipe in a season. Export permitted under permit of Audubon Society of ruffed grouse, wild turkey, woodcock, snipe, and other shore birds, for propagation.

¹ *North Carolina:* Export is also prohibited by the following local laws (from county unless otherwise stated): *Deer*, Cherokee, Craven, Hyde (Currituck Twp.); *squirrel*, Craven, Madison, Warren; *quail*, Alamance and Alexander (for sale), nonresident licensee may export 50 at a time; Anson (for sale), Avery, Bladen (for sale), Catawba, Chatham (for sale), Cherokee, Clay, 25 a season may be exported, Craven, Cumberland, Davidson (for sale), Davie (for sale), Duplin (for sale), Guilford (for sale), Harnett, Henderson (bought or sold), Hoke, Iredell, Jackson, Macon (for sale), Madison, Montgomery (for sale), Pitt, Randolph (for sale), Robeson, Rutherford, Sampson (for sale), Stanly, Surry (for sale), Swain (live), Union (for sale), Warren, nonresident licensee may export 25 quail and 1 turkey a season; Wayne, Wilson, nonresident may take out quail killed on own land if not for sale; Yadkin (for sale); *wildfowl*, Avery, Craven (from State), Brunswick (Mar. 10–Nov. 10), Dare (Mar. 10–Nov. 10), New Hanover (Mar. 10–Nov. 10), Robeson, Stanly, Warren (duck); *other game birds*, Bladen (wild turkey, for sale); Cherokee (pheasant, dove, woodcock, snipe, robin); Craven (wild turkey, dove, woodcock, snipe); Cumberland (woodcock, snipe); Madison (pheasant), Montgomery (pheasant, grouse, wild turkey, dove, for sale); Robeson (dove, woodcock, snipe); Stanly (all game birds), Tyrrell (woodcock, snipe, from State, unless killed Nov. 1–Feb. 1); Union (dove, lark, for sale); Warren (wild turkey, except that one a season may be exported by nonresident licensee, woodcock); Wayne (woodcock, snipe).

Export of game prohibited—Continued.

North Dakota: All protected game.

Exception: Nonresident licensee may carry with him from State under license tag prairie chickens and sharp-tailed grouse not exceeding 20 in all, and ducks, geese, and brant not exceeding 30 in all, or a total of 50 of all birds combined, if open to view and labeled with his name and address and number of his license. Game may be exported for propagating or scientific purposes.

Ohio: All protected game except rabbits taken in State.

Exception: Nonresident may take with him from State under his hunting license 25 pieces of game.

Oklahoma: All protected game.

Exception: Nonresident licensee may carry to his home two days' bag limit of game birds.

Oregon: All protected game.

Pennsylvania: All protected game taken in the State.

Exception: Nonresident licensee may take with him from the State one day's bag labeled with his name and address and number of his license.

Rhode Island: All protected game birds.

Exception: Nonresident may take with him from the State under his hunting license, open to view, 10 wild fowl or birds the export of which is otherwise prohibited by law.

South Carolina: All game birds or animals taken in the State.

Exception: Licensee may carry openly 2 deer, or 50 partridges, or 12 ruffed grouse, or 4 wild turkeys, or 50 beach birds, or 50 ducks and geese in a season.

South Dakota: All protected game.

Exceptions: One deer under permit and proper tag. Any resident or nonresident may carry out of the State any game bird legally in possession.

Tennessee: All protected game.

Exception: Licensee may take out under his license game killed in State, if carried openly.

Texas: All wild animals, wild birds, and wild fowl found in the State.

Exception: Nonresident licensee may take with him from the State 3 male deer, 75 ducks (if killed in three consecutive days by himself), and one day's bag limit of other birds, under affidavit that his game will not be sold.

Utah: All protected game.

Exception: Nonresident licensee may take one day's bag out of State under permit, if shipment is inspected and marked by a game warden.

Vermont: Deer, gray squirrel, quail, ruffed grouse or partridge, plover, English snipe, woodcock, duck, goose.

Exceptions: Nonresident licensee may export 1 deer and one day's bag of game birds under permit, but must accompany shipment. Resident may send out as a gift one day's limit of game or game birds under special permit from commissioner, but not for sale or barter.

Virginia: All protected game except waterfowl legally killed.

Exceptions: During open season nonresident may, under his hunting license, take with him out of the State, or as baggage on the same conveyance, 1 deer, 50 quail or partridges, 10 pheasants or grouse, 3 wild turkeys, and 25 of each or 100 in all of plover, snipe, sandpipers, willets, tatters, and curlew, if killed or captured by himself and shipped open to view and plainly labeled with his name and address. Back Bay, Princess Anne County, nonresident licensee permitted to export as personal baggage 25 ducks, geese, or brant he has lawfully killed, but not for sale or barter. Any citizen of State may ship from the State, as a gift and not for sale (which fact must be stated on shipping tag), 1 deer, 18 quail or partridges, 6 pheasants, 3 wild turkeys, if open to view and plainly labeled with names and addresses of donor and donee and number of each kind of bird so shipped.

Shenandoah County: Licensee may take with him from county as personal baggage, open to view, if plainly labeled, 30 quail or partridges, 6 pheasants or grouse, 2 wild turkeys a season, and any citizen may ship the same quantity of game, as a gift, if not for sale.

Washington: All protected game.

West Virginia: Deer, squirrel, quail, ruffed grouse (pheasant), wild turkey, woodcock, plover, snipe, sandpiper, duck, goose, brant, swan.

Wisconsin: All protected game, except rabbit and squirrel.

Exceptions: Nonresident may take out of State with him under his hunting license, in personal possession or as baggage or express, not more than 30 birds of all kinds, provided packages are plainly marked so as to show the names and addresses of shipper and consignee and number of each kind of game. In the case of deer, he must have proper coupons attached. Park boards allowed to ship, under permit of State game warden, live animals and game birds for park purposes.

*Export of game prohibited—Continued.***Wyoming:** All protected game.

Exceptions: Smithsonian Institution or other well-known scientific institutions may export any game animals or birds under permit of State game commission.

Export of game legally taken permitted upon making affidavit that animals were lawfully killed, paying 25 cents to the justice of the peace of precinct where affiant lives, and attaching the tags issued by him if edible portion is not for sale. A nonresident (or resident when necessary to cross territory of another State to reach his home) may export under his hunting license 20 dead game birds and the carcass, head, antlers, scalp, skin, and teeth of any animal lawfully killed when duly tagged; exchange of game animals and birds for liberation in Wyoming allowed under permit of the State game commission.

Alberta: All protected game.

Exceptions: Minister of agriculture, on receipt of \$5 fee, may grant a permit to export for propagating or scientific purposes one pair of each species of big game or game birds. The lieutenant governor in council may grant permits for a greater number. The minister of agriculture may also issue permits for export of game for other purposes at the rate of \$5 for each head of big game and \$1 per dozen for game birds. The holder of a general nonresident license may take with him out of the Province as trophies heads, skins, and hoofs of big game legally killed by him. Any person may export mounted or branded heads at a fee of \$1 for each head. Game reared in captivity may be exported under permit.

British Columbia: All protected game, except under permit of Provincial game warden.

Exceptions: Heads, horns, and skins of big game lawfully killed by the shipper may be shipped under his hunting license and written permission of minister charged with enforcement of act. Any animal or bird, dead or alive, may be exported for scientific, zoological, or Government purposes under permit of Provincial secretary. Live game birds or animals held in captivity under written permission of Provincial game warden may be exported.

Manitoba: All protected game.

Exceptions: Minister of agriculture and immigration may direct chief game guardian to export not more than 12 animals or birds for propagation and may issue permits to export heads and skins of big game animals and any game birds (fee 25 cents), except no permit shall be issued for the export of the entire carcass of any big game or for the export of grouse, ptarmigan, prairie chicken, partridge, ducks, or geese. Nonresident licensee, under license coupons and free permit, may export the carcass of a moose, elk, caribou, or deer killed by himself, and 50 ducks and 50 geese. (No ducks may be exported before Oct. 1.) Taxidermists may export heads of big game under 25-cent permit and proof of lawful killing.

New Brunswick:¹ All protected game.

Exception: Surveyor general may issue special license to export game alive or dead.

Newfoundland: Caribou (antlers, heads, or skins), or partridge, willow or other grouse for sale.

Exceptions: Minister of marine and fisheries may issue licenses to export caribou for breeding or scientific purposes. Nonresident may export 3 stag caribou under hunting license and export permit (fee, 50 cents); resident may export antlers, head, or skin of caribou under export permit; but not, in either case, for sale.

Nova Scotia: All protected game.

Exceptions: Holder of general license may ship out of Province under license tag 1 moose lawfully shot by himself. Mounted heads and dressed skins, and live mammals or birds for propagating or scientific purposes may be exported under permit from Provincial secretary.

Ontario: All wild game animals and birds.

Exceptions: One deer, 1 bull moose, 1 bull caribou, and 100 ducks may be exported under nonresident hunting license if shipping coupon and, if required, affidavit of lawful killing be attached and contents of packages be open to view. Lawfully imported game and deer, moose, elk, or caribou in private ownership may be exported. Minister may issue permit for the export of game, dead or alive, at any time.

Prince Edward Island: All game except geese and brant.

Exception: Nonresident licensee may carry out of Province 12 birds killed by himself.

Quebec: Native deer, moose, caribou, or parts thereof, except under permit from minister of colonization, mines, and fisheries (fee not to exceed \$5); also under tags attached to nonresident licenses, not later than 15 days after close of season.

¹ *New Brunswick:* Except in the case of partridge, the prohibition applies only to common carriers.

Export of game prohibited—Continued.

Saskatchewan: All protected game.

Exceptions: Minister of agriculture may grant permits to export for scientific purposes or propagation in public parks and zoological gardens 1 pair of each species of big game and game birds upon payment of \$5, or for propagation a specified number on application of another Province or State. Minister may issue permits to export big game (fee \$5 per head), birds (except grouse family) (fee \$1 per dozen, limit 5 dozen per season). Nonresident licensee may export under his license and permit big game and 100 game birds legally killed.

Yukon: Protected game may be exported by a nonresident only under a hunting license and a shipping permit issued by the commissioner of the Territory or a game guardian. Export permitted of one head of each of the following kinds of big game: Moose, caribou, sheep, and goat.

Canada also has a general law prohibiting export of deer (except those raised on private preserves), wild turkeys, quail, partridges, prairie fowl, and woodcock, but permitting each nonresident to export two deer¹ in a year at certain ports within 15 days after the close of the open season, under permit of the collector of customs of the port from which export is made. The ports of export are Halifax and Yarmouth, Nova Scotia; Macadam Junction, New Brunswick; Quebec and Montreal, Quebec; Ottawa, Kingston, Niagara Falls, Fort Erie, Windsor, Sault Ste. Marie, and Port Arthur, Ontario; and such others as the minister of customs may designate.

SALE OF GAME.

Legislation restricting the sale of game is passing through a transition stage. Some States prohibit the sale of game throughout the year, others only in close season, and between these extremes may be found all gradations and exceptions, such as restrictions prohibiting sale of game outside the State or for export, and exemptions allowing sale for a few days in the close season. The difficulty of tabulating such regulations is increased by the fact that in addition to the special sale laws, close seasons and provisions regarding possession must be taken into consideration. In consulting the following summary, therefore, it will be necessary to bear in mind three different classes of restrictions: "Sale in close season," "Sale in open season," and "Sale prohibited all the year."

SALE IN CLOSE SEASON.

In general, the sale of game is prohibited during the close season, but a brief additional open period is sometimes provided in order to permit dealers to close out stock on hand at the end of the hunting season. An extension of 15 days for sale of all or certain kinds of game is added to the open season in Alaska, New Jersey, New Brunswick, and Quebec; 30 days in Pennsylvania; 60 days in Yukon; 3 months (for geese and brant) in New Brunswick; and until the following 1st of January in Ontario. In New Hampshire

¹ Except from Ontario (see p. 42).

and Vermont the sale of deer meat is permitted for a reasonable time after the close of the season.

SALE IN OPEN SEASON.

In order to counteract a tendency on the part of market hunters to anticipate the opening of the season, the sale of certain game is sometimes prohibited at the beginning of the open season, as during the first three days in Nova Scotia and Quebec, the first month in British Columbia, and the first six weeks in Louisiana.

SALE PROHIBITED ALL THE YEAR.

Forty-seven States¹ and most of the Provinces of Canada now prohibit the sale of all or certain kinds of game at all seasons. In Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, and Washington, the sale, and in Delaware, the resale, of all protected game is prohibited; in Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island, West Virginia, and Wisconsin, except rabbits or a few unimportant species; and in Utah and Manitoba of all big game and upland game. In a few instances prohibitions against the sale of certain game are so general as to afford protection over a considerable area in adjoining States. Thus, ruffed grouse may not be sold in any State or Province along the Canadian border except Quebec. Practically every State in which prairie chickens occur now prohibits their sale or export.

The following statement shows the kind of game the sale of which is prohibited throughout the year. The sale of all other game is so generally prohibited during the close season as to render a detailed enumeration unnecessary; but when an extension of a few days is added to the open season or a special season is provided for either possession or sale, attention is called to this exemption under the heading "Permitted."

SALE OF GAME PROHIBITED THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

Alabama: All protected game.

Alaska: Heads, hides, and skins of all protected game. Deer until August 1, 1918. Moose and sheep south of latitude 62° and between longitude 141° and a line passing along western outlet of Lake Clark in longitude 155° until August, 1918.

Permitted: Carcasses of all game except deer may be sold during the open season and 15 days thereafter.

Arizona: All protected game.

Arkansas: All "game, wild fowl, or birds whatsoever" (except bear, rabbit, opossum, raccoon, and squirrel).

¹ Omitting North Carolina, which prohibits sale in only a few counties; and the District of Columbia, which prohibits sale only in close season.

Sale of game prohibited throughout the year—Continued.

California: Deer meat and hides and quail, partridge, pheasant, grouse, sage hen, dove, rail, ibis, and shore birds.

Permitted: Hides of deer lawfully killed when duly tagged under affidavit (fee 25 cents) may be sold August 1–January 1. Cottontail and bush rabbits, coot, gallinule, duck, goose, and black brant may be sold. Domesticated reindeer may be imported and sold under regulations of fish and game commission.

Colorado: All game taken in the State.

Permitted: Imported game of a kind not protected by the laws of the State (under license).

Connecticut: Quail, ruffed grouse, Hungarian partridge, woodcock.

Delaware: All protected game, except that a resident lawfully taking game may sell plover, snipe, and ducks anywhere, and other game in his own county; restaurants buying from such persons may serve game in open season. Imported rabbits may be sold November 15–January 1.

Florida: All protected game.

Georgia: All protected game (except migratory ducks).

Idaho: All protected game.

Illinois: All protected game (except rabbit during open season).

Indiana: Quail, prairie chicken, imported pheasants, Hungarian partridge.

Iowa: All protected game.

Kansas: All protected game.

Kentucky: Quail, partridge, grouse, imported or native pheasant, Hungarian partridge, wild turkey, wherever killed.

Louisiana: All protected game (except snipe, rail, coots, poule d'eau, duck, goose, and brant, which may be sold from December 15 to February 15).

Maine: Deer or moose for export. All protected game birds for any purpose.

Permitted: Deer may be sold by local dealers under license.

Maryland:

Allegany—Deer, squirrel, hare, quail, grouse, introduced pheasant, wild turkey, dove, woodcock.

Anne Arundel—All game (except squirrel, rabbit, and raccoon).

Baltimore—Rabbit, squirrel, quail, ruffed grouse, dove, pheasant, woodcock, for export.

Calvert—Rabbit, quail, woodcock, for export for sale.

Carroll—Squirrel, partridge, pheasant, dove, woodcock.

Cecil—All protected game (except rabbit, rail, reedbird, and duck).

Dorchester—Rabbit, squirrel, quail, partridge, dove, woodcock, wood duck, for export.

Frederick—Rabbit, squirrel, partridge, pheasant, woodcock, snipe, taken in county.

Garrett—Partridge, quail, pheasant, wild turkey, woodcock, for export.

Harford—Rabbit, squirrel, quail (for sale).

Montgomery—Rabbit, quail, partridge, woodcock, for export.

Somerset—Rabbit, quail or partridge, woodcock, dead or alive, for any other purpose than as food within the county or for propagation; or any game for export.

Washington—All game.

Wicomico—Quail or partridge for export (Wicomico and Worcester Counties considered as one territory).

Worcester—Rabbit, quail, woodcock (except to consumer).

Permitted: Baltimore City—Ruffed grouse may be sold October 1 to December 25.

Massachusetts: All game (except hare and rabbit).

Permitted: Deer, moose, caribou, and elk lawfully killed and imported into the State under warden's tag, may be sold under license at any time. Dealers may sell under license unplucked bodies of pheasants, Scotch grouse, European black game, red-legged partridge, Egyptian or migratory quail, European black plover, and mallard ducks imported from without the United States. The above game must be tagged, fee 5 cents a tag. Dealers or persons in the cold-storage business may sell imported quail lawfully obtained during November and December, and may sell at any time hares or rabbits lawfully secured. Live quail and waterfowl for propagation may be sold under permit.

Michigan: All protected game (except rabbit).

Permitted: Deer skins, and green or mounted buck-deer heads lawfully taken and under permit.

Minnesota: All protected game.

Mississippi: All game.

Missouri: All protected game.

Montana: All protected game.

Permitted: Merchant or hotel or restaurant keeper may sell game killed outside the State.

Sale of game prohibited throughout the year—Continued.

Nebraska: All protected game.

Nevada: All protected game.

New Hampshire: Sale for food purposes of the dead bodies of birds belonging to a family any species or subspecies of which is native to and protected by the State.

Permitted: Deer may be sold for food during the open season and may be possessed for a reasonable time thereafter. Hares and rabbits may be sold during the open season.

New Jersey: Deer, squirrel, and game birds (except waterfowl, reedbird, and rail) belonging to a family any species of which is native to and protected by the State.

Permitted: Rabbit, rail, reedbird, and waterfowl during open season and 15 days thereafter; certain imported game, also deer, pheasants, and black and mallard ducks coming from another State may be sold at all times of the year if properly tagged.

New Mexico: All protected game taken in the State.

Permitted: Sale of game imported into State by hotel, restaurant, café, or boarding-house keeper, under a permit good for not more than 30 days.

New York: All game belonging to a family any species or subspecies of which is native to and protected by the State.

Permitted: Varying hares and rabbits legally taken in State during open season (from without State at any time), and unplucked carcasses of pheasants, Scotch grouse, European gray-legged partridge, European black game, European black plover, red-legged partridge, and Egyptian quail, and carcasses of European red deer, fallow deer, roebuck, and reindeer imported from without the United States may be sold under license at any time when duly tagged. Tag fee, 5 cents each.

Licensed breeders in States having laws similar to the game breeding law of New York may import for sale, under \$5 license and cost of inspection, domesticated American elk, white-tailed deer, European red deer, fallow deer, roebuck, pheasants, and mallard and black ducks, when duly tagged.

Head, hide, and feet of quadrupeds legally taken and possessed may be sold at any time.

North Carolina: Restrictions in a number of counties under local laws.¹

North Dakota: All protected game.

Permitted: Hides, heads, and trophies of big game lawfully taken may be sold at any time.

Ohio: All protected game (except rabbit).

Oklahoma: All protected game.

Permitted: Heads, hides, and horns of big game lawfully killed may be sold.

Oregon: All protected game.

Permitted: Geese killed in Crook, Gilliam, Harney, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla, and Wasco Counties may be sold during open season when duly tagged. Game birds and animals imported from without the United States, when duly tagged, may be sold September 1 to March 1. Tag fee, 5 cents each.

¹*North Carolina:* Sale of game is prohibited by following local laws: *Deer*, Carteret (Newport Township), Craven (to Mar. 5, 1923), Cherokee, Haywood; *squirrel*, Avery (gray or pine squirrel), Craven (to Mar. 5, 1923), Madison, Pender (Rocky Point Township), Transylvania (more than 2 a day), Warren; *quail*, Alamance (to Mar. 8, 1917), Alexander, Anson, Avery, Beaufort, Bladen, Chatham, Cherokee, Clay, Craven (to Mar. 5, 1923), Cumberland, Davidson, Davie, Duplin (outside of county), Guilford, Henderson (for export), Macon, Madison, Montgomery, Moore, Pasquotank, Pender (Rocky Point Township), Pitt, Randolph, Robeson, Rowan, Rutherford, Sampson (for resale or export), Union, Wake, Warren, Wayne, Wilkes, Wilson, Yadkin (outside of county); *duck*, Robeson, Warren; *other game birds*, Avery (lark), Beaufort (pheasant—more than 15 a day), Bladen (wild turkey), Brunswick, New Hanover, and Pender (snipe, woodcock, wood duck), Cherokee (pheasant, dove, robin, woodcock, snipe), Craven (wild turkey, dove, woodcock, snipe), Cumberland (woodcock and snipe), Madison (pheasant), Montgomery (pheasant, turkey), Moore (turkey), Pender (Rocky Point Township—turkey, dove, robin, woodcock), Robeson (dove, robin, woodcock, snipe), Union (dove, lark), Wake (turkey), Warren (turkey, woodcock), Wayne (snipe, woodcock), Wilkes (pheasant), Durham, Orange, and Person prohibit the sale of quail, except by person killing them on his own land; Harnett and Iredell prohibit the sale of quail except during open season by person killing them on his own land; Surry prohibits the sale of quail, except in county by person killing them on his own land or on lands of another under written permission; Vance prohibits the sale of quail, wild turkey, woodcock, and other game birds, except by landowner, tenant, or member of family killing such game on his own land.

Sale of game prohibited throughout the year—Continued.

Pennsylvania: Wild deer, elk, squirrel, rabbit or hare, wild ring-necked pheasant, and Hungarian partridge taken in the State; quail, ruffed grouse (pheasant), wild turkey, and woodcock (wherever taken).

Permitted: Bear, reedbird, black-breasted and golden plover, Wilson or jacksnipe, yellowlegs, coot or mud hen, rail, taken in State, may be sold during open season and 30 days thereafter; waterfowl may be sold September 1 to January 1.

Rhode Island: Quail, ruffed grouse, Hungarian partridge, woodcock, plover, yellowlegs, snipe, curlew, sandpiper, shore, marsh, and beach birds, rail, swan, wood duck.

South Carolina: All game protected by State (except wood duck and grackle).

Permitted: Rice birds, ducks, and game not protected by State law may be sold.

South Dakota: All protected game.

Permitted: Hides, heads, or horns of big game lawfully killed may be sold at any time.

Tennessee: All protected game taken in State.

Texas: All game animals, hides and horns, wild birds, and wild fowl found in the State.

Utah: Deer, elk, antelope, sheep, quail, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, sage hen, pheasants (Mongolian Chinese, and English), dove.

Permitted: Hides and heads of deer legally killed and tagged, and waterfowl may be sold.

Vermont: All protected game birds or species belonging to any family native to the State.

Permitted: Deer may be sold during the open season and for a "reasonable time thereafter," and hares and rabbits during the open season.

Virginia: Quail or partridge, grouse or pheasant, wild turkey, woodcock.

Clarke County.—Rabbit, squirrel, wild turkey (outside of county).

Frederick, Shenandoah Counties.—Wild turkey (by nonresidents of the State).

Princess Anne County, Back Bay.—Wild fowl (by nonresidents of the State).

Washington: All protected game.

West Virginia: All protected game (except rabbit and rail).

Wisconsin: All protected game (except rabbit and squirrel).

Wyoming: All protected game.

Permitted: Sale of game (except edible portion), on making affidavit that it was legally captured or was taken from animals lawfully killed, paying 25-cent fee to the justice of the peace, and attaching tag issued by him.

Alberta: Grouse, partridge, Hungarian partridge, pheasant, prairie chicken, ptarmigan; other game birds March 1–September 20.

Permitted: The flesh of big game and game birds may be sold under \$10 license. Heads of big game before being sold must be stamped by minister of agriculture at fees of \$5 for elk, caribou, moose, and sheep, and \$2 for deer, antelope, and goat. Game reared in captivity may be sold under permit.

British Columbia: All game, except under regulations of lieutenant governor in council.

Permitted: Moose and caribou (males) may be sold in electoral districts of Atlin, Cariboo, Fort George, and Omineca, October 1–December 16. Sale of big game without head attached and birds without plumage prohibited. Heads of big game killed without and imported into the Province may be sold when branded—fees, moose and elk \$5, mountain sheep \$4, and caribou \$3 per head.

Manitoba: Deer, elk, moose, caribou, antelope (except heads and hides), and all protected game birds.

Permitted: Possession of grouse, prairie chicken, and partridges allowed for ten days, and ducks for three months, after close of hunting season. Venison for private use may be possessed at any time on proof of legal killing.

New Brunswick: Partridge and woodcock until September 15, 1917.

Permitted: Goose and brant during open season and until March 1, and other game during open season and (under license) ten days thereafter. Keepers of hotels, inns, boarding houses, or restaurants may serve game during open season and fifteen days thereafter. Surveyor general may issue \$1 licenses to dealer permitting sale of 3 deer, and heads of same to taxidermists, and licenses to deal in hides or skins of game animals with fees of \$25 to nonresidents or aliens and \$2 to residents.

Newfoundland: Capercaillie, black game.

Permitted: Caribou may be sold from August 1 to January 1; ptarmigan, willow grouse taken in open season may be sold until January 15; other birds may be sold during open season.

Nova Scotia: Deer, caribou, pheasant, blackcock, capercaillie, Canada grouse (spruce partridge), chukar partridge.

Permitted: Moose (meat only) may be sold from September 16 to November 1 under certificate showing lawful killing. Rabbit, December 1 to March 1. Any game bird other than those above mentioned during the open season with the exception of the first three days.

Sale of game prohibited throughout the year—Continued.

Ontario: Waterfowl, quail, partridge, woodcock, snipe, to September 14, 1917.

Permitted: All other native game may be sold during the open season¹ by the person killing it, and by dealers during open seasons and until the following January 1, under license. Imported game may be sold under special regulations and licenses. Game breeders may sell animals for breeding purposes under permit.

Quebec:² Birch or swamp partridge until October 1, 1917.

Permitted: All game lawfully taken may be sold from the third day of the open season to the fifteenth day of the close season. Hotels, restaurants, and clubs may serve, under license, all game lawfully taken, except birch or swamp partridge. Live animals, and skins and heads of animals lawfully taken may be sold.

Saskatchewan: Sheep, goat, prairie chicken, grouse, pheasant, ptarmigan, or other member of the Gallinæ.

Yukon:

Permitted: Deer, elk, moose, caribou, bison, musk oxen, sheep, and goats may be sold during the open season and 60 days thereafter.

DISPOSITION OF GAME RAISED IN CAPTIVITY.

About two-thirds of the States now have some special provision regulating possession, sale, or export of game raised in captivity. About half of these States require a license or a permit either for holding the game or for its export. In Arkansas, Missouri, West Virginia, and Wyoming the provisions relate only to big game; in Ohio only to small game or birds. The tagging system under which game may be sold at certain times has been adopted in at least 10 States—California, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, and Vermont. These tags are sold at a nominal rate, varying from 3 cents in California to 5 cents in New York and Oregon.

Arkansas: Deer raised in captivity may be exported if shipped open to view. Deer raised in preserves may be possessed, sold, and shipped when accompanied by affidavit from raiser that they were raised in captivity.

California: Elk, deer (native or imported), pheasants, partridge, quail, and wild ducks raised in captivity under breeder's license (fee, \$25) may be sold at any time for breeding purposes or may be sold for food when properly tagged (fee, 3 cents a tag) during the following seasons: Deer, Aug. 15–Nov. 2; birds, otherwise than by shooting, as follows, quail, Aug. 1–Feb. 2; pheasants and partridges, Oct. 1–Jan. 1; ducks, Oct. 15–Mar. 2; licensed breeder may shoot his surplus cock pheasants and cock partridges during February under permit.

Colorado: Game furnished from a private park or lake of class A may be sold by hotels and restaurants at any time. Game taken from licensed private parks may be sold or shipped at any time if accompanied by an invoice.

Connecticut: Deer, pheasants, and wild fowls raised in licensed preserves (fee, \$2) may be sold or transported at any time, when duly tagged under regulations of commissioners of fisheries and game.

Georgia: Registered breeder may sell game for propagation.

Illinois: Deer raised in inclosure for market may be killed and sold Oct. 1–Feb. 1; cock pheasants, Nov. 1–Feb. 1, under permit. Game animals and birds raised in captivity under license (fee, \$2) may be sold for propagating or scientific purposes at any time.

Indiana: Game raised in captivity may be killed, sold, or transported at any time.

Iowa: Game raised in captivity under license (fee, \$2) may be sold.

Kansas: Game raised in captivity may be transported under permit of warden and \$1,000 bond for scientific or propagating purposes.

Kentucky: Game birds and game animals bred in captivity under permit may be sold, transported, or otherwise disposed of at any time when duly tagged.

¹ *Ontario.*—Seasons depend on regulations of game commission.

² *Quebec.*—Lieutenant governor in council may prohibit sale of any game or prolong any existing period of prohibition for three years or less.

Disposition of game raised in captivity—Continued.

- Louisiana:** Game raised in captivity under \$5 license may be sold at any time.
- Maryland:** Elk, imported and native deer, raised in licensed preserve (fee, \$5) may be sold, dead or alive, at any time (in Allegany and Garrett Counties white-tailed deer native to the State must be branded three months prior to killing. The propagation and killing of English or ring-necked pheasants in captivity is permitted. In Washington County game animals and birds reared in licensed preserves (fee, \$10) may be sold for propagation only.
- Massachusetts:** Pheasants on private preserves may be killed under permit of commissioners. Quail reared in captivity under permit may be exported. Game may be reared in captivity under license (no fee) and sold for propagation under regulations of commissioners; deer, elk, pheasants, quail, European or gray partridge, and wild fowl may be reared in captivity under license (no fee) and sold for food, when properly tagged. Tag fee, 5 cents.
- Michigan:** Deer raised in captivity may be killed at any time for owner's consumption. Game raised in captivity may be exported under permit, and may be sold alive within the State, and under \$1 permit, alive or dead, without the State.
- Minnesota:** Game raised in captivity under license (fee 50 cents for each big game animal) may be sold at any time—game animals under a permit and birds under a tag. Domesticated big game may be exported under permit.
- Missouri:** Deer and elk raised in captivity under license (fee, \$5) may be transported and sold under regulations of the commissioner.
- Nevada:** Game raised in licensed preserve (fee, \$10) may be sold or shipped at any time under invoice.
- New Hampshire:** Game (except ruffed grouse) raised in private preserve when tagged and marked to show kind and number, names of consignor and consignee, and points of billing and destination, may be exported unaccompanied by the owner. The Blue Mountain Forest Association is permitted to ship deer, elk, and moose killed in its preserve.
- New Jersey:** Deer raised in licensed preserve may be killed at any time. Deer, introduced pheasants, and mallard and black ducks raised in enclosed licensed preserve, if properly tagged, may be sold for food or exported for sale, if shipped open to view. Live deer may be exported for propagation on payment of \$5 for each animal. Breeder's license fee \$5.
- New Mexico:** Game raised in licensed preserve may be exported or sold at any time.
- New York:** Elk, white-tailed deer, European red deer, fallow deer, roebuck, pheasants, mallard, and black ducks raised in captivity under license, may be sold for breeding purposes and may be killed, sold, or exported at any time under license when properly tagged. Varying hares and cottontail rabbits bred in captivity under \$5 license may be sold for food during close season, when properly tagged, under rules and regulations of the conservation department.
- North Carolina:** Twenty-two counties have laws in regard to certain game raised in captivity.
- North Dakota:** Domesticated game may be exported and sold under written permission of fish and game board.
- Ohio:** English ring-neck, Mongolian, or Chinese pheasants may be bred in captivity under 50-cent permit, and when killed may be sold or shipped if tagged with a distinctive metal tag. Packages for shipment must be labeled to show contents. Game birds and squirrels may be kept in enclosures for domestication.
- Oklahoma:** Game raised under license (fee, \$2) may be transported for propagation at any time, and for food, when properly tagged, during season prescribed by commissioner.
- Oregon:** Game birds and animals raised in captivity under permit may be exported or sold at any time upon being properly tagged by commissioner or deputy. Tag fee, 5 cents each.
- Pennsylvania:** Game breeder's license, fee \$1, bond \$500. Deer, elk, Belgian or German hares, and ring-necked pheasants, raised and killed in captivity, may be sold when properly marked and tagged. Elk raised in captivity may be exported under regulations of the commission. Introduced pheasants and Belgian hares raised in captivity may be exported alive.
- South Carolina:** Any birds or animals protected by law may be kept in possession for purposes of propagation or domestication.
- South Dakota:** Game raised in captivity may be exported or sold under written permission of State game warden.
- Utah:** Game raised in licensed preserve (fee, \$25) may be sold when properly tagged (one pair in four of game reared in private preserves must be released in State under direction of commissioner or deputy).

Disposition of game raised in captivity—Continued.

- Vermont:** Game raised in licensed private preserves (fee, \$2) may be exported at any time when duly marked and tagged, and may be sold for propagation at any time, or for food, under tag in accordance with regulations of commissioner.
- Washington:** Game raised in captivity may be exported under permit from State warden or county game commission, and may be killed and sold at any time.
- West Virginia:** The owner of elk kept in inclosure may kill them at any time, and may pursue and recapture, by killing or otherwise, elk which have escaped from his inclosure. Tame deer may be killed by the owner.
- Wisconsin:** Domesticated deer, moose, elk, caribou, and game birds may be shipped or sold under permit of the conservation commission.
- Wyoming:** Natural increase of big game (except moose) captured and held for propagation may be exported or sold.

LIMITS.

Laws limiting the amount of game which may be killed in a day or a season are now in force throughout the United States, except in Rhode Island, Virginia (except Back Bay), and the District of Columbia, and in all the Canadian Provinces except Prince Edward Island.

One of the first bag-limit statutes on birds, passed in Iowa in 1878,¹ restricted the number of prairie chickens, woodcock, quail, and ruffed grouse to 25 a day. These limits remained unchanged for 35 years until the legislature of 1915 reduced the number of prairie chickens to 8 a day and quail to 15 a day. The first limit law on big game, passed in Maine in 1883, restricted the number killed by one individual in a season to 1 moose, 2 caribou, and 3 deer. In 1895 these limits were reduced to 1 moose, 1 caribou, and 2 deer. In 1899 the season was closed on caribou and in 1915 on moose.

In recent years limits have been materially reduced and only a few States now allow more than 1 deer in a season or more than 20 quail or 25 waterfowl in a day.

LIMITS FIXED BY LAW FOR THE CAPTURE OF GAME.

- Alabama:** One deer, 2 turkey gobblers, 25 of each other kind of birds a day.
- Alaska:** Three deer, 2 moose, 3 caribou, 3 sheep, and 3 brown bears a season; 25 grouse, ptarmigan, shore birds, or waterfowl a day.
- Arizona:** Two deer, 3 turkeys a season, 25 each of quail or ducks, 35 doves or white wings a day.
- Arkansas:** Two deer, 1 bear, 4 turkeys a season; hunting parties may average season's limit for each member; 15 quail, 25 ducks a day.
- California:** Two deer, 12 tree squirrels a season; 15 cottontail or bush rabbits a day or 30 a week; 4 grouse a day or 8 a week; 4 sage hens a day or 8 a week; 10 mountain quail a day or 20 a week; 15 valley or desert quail a day or 30 a week; 15 Wilson or jacksnipe, black-breasted or golden plover, or yellowlegs a day or 30 a week; 15 mourning doves a day; 25 ducks or geese a day or 50 a week; 12 honkers or black sea brant a day or 24 a week.
- Colorado:** Twenty game birds a day, 30 in possession. Persons under 12 years of age limited to half this number of birds.
- Connecticut:** Six gray squirrels a day, 30 a season; 5 rabbits a day, 35 a season; 5 each of quail, ruffed grouse, pheasant, Hungarian partridge, woodcock a day, 36 a year; 35 rail, 50 each of plover, snipe, shore birds, and 25 waterfowl a day.

¹ This statute was, however, preceded by one enacted in 1874 permitting the shipment of a dozen game birds a day, provided the birds were not shipped for sale (ch. 69, sec. 1).

Limits fixed by law for the capture of game—Continued.

- Delaware:** Six animals, 50 rail, 20 ducks, 12 other birds or fowl, except plover, snipe, and reedbirds, a day.
- District of Columbia:** No limits.
- Florida:** Three deer, 10 turkeys, and 300 other game birds a year; 1 deer, 2 turkeys, 20 quail, and 25 each of other species a day.
- Georgia:** Two deer, 2 turkeys a season; 15 cat squirrels, 50 ducks, and 25 each of any other species of game birds a day.
- Idaho:** Two deer, 1 elk, 1 ibex, 1 goat a season; 18 quail, 12 each of partridges, sage hens, grouse, pheasants, 24 doves, plover, snipe, ducks, 4 geese a day; but not more than 24 of all kinds in possession.
- Illinois:** Fifteen squirrels, 12 quail, 3 prairie chickens, 2 cock pheasants, 10 doves, 15 black-breasted and golden plover, 15 snipe, 15 yellowlegs, 15 coots, rails, and gallinules, 15 ducks, 10 geese, 10 brant, 15 other waterfowl a day. Limit in possession, 30 squirrels, 36 quail, 12 prairie chickens, 40 doves, 50 black-breasted and golden plover, jacksnipe, and yellowlegs, 60 coots, rails, and gallinules, 60 ducks, 20 geese, or brant.
- Indiana:** Fifteen quail, 5 prairie chickens; 15 ducks or other waterfowl a day; 45 birds in possession as result of 3 or more days' consecutive hunting.
- Iowa:** Fifteen quail a day, 25 in possession; 8 prairie chickens a day, 16 in possession; 25 ducks a day, 50 in possession; 25 each of all other birds and game a day or in possession.
- Kansas:** Twenty each of doves, plover, ducks, 12 snipe, and 6 each of geese and brant a day.
- Kentucky:** Twelve quail a day, 12 in possession for each day of hunt; 15 doves a day, 15 in possession for each day of hunt.
- Louisiana:** Two deer a day or in possession, 5 a season; 15 squirrels, 1 turkey gobbler, 25 doves, ducks, poule d'eau, or chorooks, 50 snipe, 15 of any other game birds a day.
- Maine:** Two deer a season (except in Androscoggin, Cumberland, Knox, Kennebec, Lincoln, Sagadahoc, Waldo, and York Counties, limit 1, and in lumber camps, limit 6); 5 each of ruffed grouse and plover, and 10 each of woodcock, snipe, and ducks a day.
- Maryland:** Four wild turkeys a season; 10 rabbits, 10 squirrels, 12 quail (partridge), 2 ruffed grouse, 3 English pheasants, 6 woodcock, 10 jacksnipe, 15 yellowlegs, 5 black-breasted plover, 50 reedbirds, 50 rail, 10 coots (crow bills), and gallinules a day; 25 waterfowl a day for each licensed gunner (not exceeding four) connected with an outfit.
- Additional county restrictions:* Allegany, 2 wild turkeys a day. Baltimore, 6 rabbits, 1 jack rabbit, 8 squirrels, 10 quail, 1 English pheasant, 1 ring-necked pheasant, 1 wild turkey a day. Calvert, 6 rabbits a day. Cecil, 5 rabbits, 6 squirrels, 50 blackbirds a day. Frederick, 8 rabbits, 5 woodcock a day. Garrett, 6 birds a day (see State limits for exceptions). Harford, 6 rabbits, 1 jack rabbit, 8 squirrels, 10 quail, 5 woodcock a day or in possession.
- Massachusetts:** One deer; 15 gray squirrels, 15 ruffed grouse, 20 woodcock, 20 quail a season; 5 gray squirrels, 3 ruffed grouse, 4 woodcock, 4 quail, 15 black ducks a day; pheasants, in counties having open season, 2 a day, 6 a season.
- Michigan:** One deer a season; partridge, 6 a day, 15 in possession, 25 a season; woodcock, plover, 6 a day, 20 in possession, 25 a season; snipe, yellowlegs, 10 a day, 20 in possession, 25 a season; ducks, geese, brant, 25 a day or in possession, 50 a week (calendar week).
- Minnesota:** Licensed resident, 1 deer or 1 moose a season (nonresident, 1 of each); 15 ducks, 10 other birds combined a day; 45 ducks, 30 other birds combined in possession.
- Mississippi:** One deer a day, 5 a season; 10 squirrels, 20 game birds a day.
- Missouri:** One deer, 2 turkeys, 10 quail, 15 of any other species of birds a day; or 2 deer, 4 turkeys, 15 quail, 25 of any other species of birds in possession.
- Montana:** Two deer, 1 elk a season; 5 each of grouse, partridges, prairie chickens, fool hens, pheasants, sage hens, and 20 ducks a day.
- Nebraska:** Ten each squirrels, quail, prairie chickens or grouse, wild geese or brant, and 25 game birds of any other variety a day; 20 squirrels, 10 prairie chickens or grouse, 10 wild geese or brant, or 50 other game birds in possession.
- Nevada:** One deer, 1 antelope a season; 20 mountain quail, 20 valley quail, 10 sage hens, 6 grouse, 5 plover, and 15 snipe, 20 ducks a day or in possession.
- New Hampshire:** Two deer a season in Coos, Carroll, and Grafton Counties or 1 in rest of State; 5 hares or rabbits a day; 5 squirrels a day or in possession; 5 quail a day; 10 ruffed grouse a day, 50 a season; 10 woodcock a day, 50 a season; 20 ducks a day.
- New Jersey:** One deer a season; 10 rabbits, 10 quail, 3 ruffed grouse, 3 English or ring-neck pheasants, 3 Hungarian partridges, 10 woodcock, 30 marsh hens, 20 ducks, 10 each of geese and brant a day or in possession. (Not applicable to dealer in game, hotel keeper, etc., during open season at place of business.)

Limits fixed by law for the capture of game—Continued.

- New Mexico:** One deer a season; 3 wild turkeys, 5 grouse, 20 quail, 20 doves, 20 ducks a day or in possession.
- New York:** Two deer, 20 woodcock, 20 grouse, 3 male introduced pheasants a season; 6 varying hares or rabbits, 5 squirrels, 4 woodcock, 4 grouse, 25 waterfowl (limit for one boat or battery, 40), 15 rails, coots, mudhens or gallinules (limit for one boat, 20), 15 shore birds (limit for one boat, 25) a day.
- Long Island:** Fifty quail, 20 ruffed grouse, 36 male pheasants a season; 10 quail, 4 ruffed grouse, 6 male pheasants, and 6 cottontails or varying hares a day.
- North Carolina:** Beaufort, quail, ruffed grouse, 15 a day combined; Brunswick, New Hanover, Pender, 15 marsh hens a day; Buncombe, 2 deer a season, 25 partridges, pheasants, wild turkeys, or doves a day; Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, 15 quail (partridges) a day; Clay, 20 quail a day; Cleveland, 10 quail (partridges) a day; Craven, 10 squirrels a day; Dare, 5 deer a season; Haywood, 1 buck a day, 2 a season; 1 pheasant, 1 wild turkey, 15 other birds a day; Henderson, Jackson, 2 bucks a season; Lenoir, 25 quail a day for individual or party; Lincoln, 10 quail a day; Madison, 25 birds a day; Robeson, 12 quail, doves, snipe, ducks a day; Transylvania, 3 deer a season, 5 squirrels, 20 quail (partridges) a day; Vance, 15 game birds a day.
- North Dakota:** Ten prairie chickens, grouse, plover, combined a day, 20 in possession at one time; 15 snipe, woodcock, rail, ducks, geese, combined, 30 in possession.
- Ohio:** Five squirrels, 12 each of plover, snipe, woodcock, shore birds, rail, geese, 25 ducks a day.
- Oklahoma:** One deer a season; 1 turkey (male), March 15–April 15; 1 turkey, November 15–January 1; 10 quail, plover, snipe, or ducks a day, 100 a season, 10 geese or brant a day, 1 swan a season.
- Oregon:** Three deer a season; 5 silver gray squirrels and 10 quail in 7 consecutive days; 5 sage hens a day, 10 in 7 consecutive days in district 2; 5 ruffed grouse, pheasants, sooty or blue grouse, sage hens, prairie chickens, and Chinese pheasants (only 1 of which may be a female) a day, 10 in 7 consecutive days; 10 doves (State) a day, 20 in 7 consecutive days; 30 shore birds, rails, coots, ducks, and geese in 7 consecutive days.
- Pennsylvania:** One deer, 1 bear a season; 6 squirrels a day, 20 a week, 40 a season; 10 rabbits a day, 30 a week, 60 a season; 3 hares a day, 15 a week, 30 a season; 8 quail a day, 25 a week, 40 a season; 5 ruffed grouse a day, 20 a week, 30 a season; 4 ring-necked pheasants a day, 10 a week, 20 a season; 4 Hungarian partridges a day, 10 a week, 20 a season; 10 woodcocks a day, 20 a week, 30 a season; 1 wild turkey a week, 2 a season. (Week begins Monday morning and ends Saturday night.)
- Rhode Island:** No limits.
- South Carolina:** Five deer a season; 25 quail (partridges), 2 wild turkeys, 25 doves, 12 woodcock a day.
- South Dakota:** One deer a year; 20 waterfowl, 10 other birds a day; 25 partridges, ruffed grouse, prairie chickens, sharp-tailed (white-breasted) grouse, pheasants, woodcock, golden plover and upland plover in aggregate in possession at one time; 50 snipe and waterfowl in all in possession.
- Tennessee:** Twenty game birds or animals a day.
- Texas:** Three deer, 2 antelope, 1 sheep a season; 15 birds a day (3 wild turkeys December 1 to March 1).
- Utah:** One deer (residents only) a season; 15 quail or doves, 8 other upland birds combined a day or in possession; 12 geese a day, and 25 in all of snipe, ducks, geese a day.
- Vermont:** One deer and 25 ruffed grouse or woodcock a season; 5 each of rabbits or gray squirrels a day or in possession; 4 each of quail, ruffed grouse, partridges, or woodcock a day; 10 in all of plover, English snipe, and other shore birds a day; 20 ducks a day.
- Virginia:** Back Bay, Princess Anne County, 35 ducks, geese, and brant a day. Shenandoah County, 15 quail or partridges, 3 pheasants or grouse, 2 wild turkeys a day.
- Washington:** Two deer, 1 goat, 1 caribou a season; 5 in all of partridges, grouse, prairie chicken, Hungarian partridges, and imported pheasants, 10 quail a day; 25 upland game birds a week; in Kittitas County, 3 in all of sharp-tailed grouse, sage grouse, Chinese or English pheasants, Hungarian partridges a day; 20 ducks, geese, brant, golden plover, jack or Wilson snipe, greater and lesser yellowlegs a week (week ends midnight Saturday night). Limit in possession, 30 ducks, geese, or brant. If the bag of upland game birds includes quail, the limit is 10 a day.
- West Virginia:** Two deer a season; 12 squirrels a day, 100 a season; 12 quail a day, 96 a season; 6 ruffed grouse a day, 25 a season; 2 wild turkeys a day, 6 a season.

Limits fixed by law for the capture of game—Continued.

- Wisconsin:** One deer a year; 5 grouse, prairie chickens, woodcock, 10 partridges (2 in Ozaukee and Washington Counties), 15 plover, snipe, coots, rail, rice hens, ducks (except wood duck), 10 geese or brant a day; 20 of all kinds of birds in possession by resident in one day. Local limits: Rabbit in Ozaukee, Washington, and Waushara Counties, 10 a day; in Dodge, Jefferson, Manitowoc, and Waukesha Counties, 15 a day; squirrel in Dodge and Jefferson Counties, 15 a day; in Waushara, 10 a day.
- Wyoming:** One deer, 2 elk (resident, 1 elk, and 1 additional elk under special license), 1 male sheep a season; 18 birds (of which not more than 6 may be grouse) a day or in possession.
- Alberta:** One deer, 1 moose, 1 caribou, 2 sheep, 2 goats a season; 10 grouse, partridges, pheasants, prairie chickens, ptarmigan a day, or 100 a season; 5 Hungarian partridges a day, 25 a season.
- British Columbia:** Three deer of any one species, 4 in all (but only male mule deer); 1 elk, 2 moose (1 in county of Kootenay), 3 caribou, 3 goats, 2 sheep (1 in county of Kootenay), 250 ducks and 250 geese a season; 12 grouse of any one species, 12 prairie chickens, and 6 pheasants a day or in possession.
- Manitoba:** One in all of deer, elk, moose, caribou, and antelope a season; 15 in all of grouse, partridges, ptarmigan, prairie chickens a day, 50 a season; 20 ducks a day in September, 40 ducks a day in October and November; 10 geese a day.
- New Brunswick:** Two deer, 1 moose, 1 caribou a season (lumber camp limited to 2 moose, 2 caribou a season); 10 partridges, 10 woodcock, 20 ducks a day.
- Newfoundland:** Three caribou (stags) a season.
- Nova Scotia:** One moose a season; 5 ruffed grouse, 10 woodcock a day.
- Ontario:** One deer, 1 moose, 1 caribou a season; 10 partridges a day, 200 ducks a season. Two or more persons hunting together under license may kill an average of 1 deer each.
- Prince Edward Island:** No limits.
- Quebec:** Zone 1: Two deer, 1 moose, 2 caribou a season. Zone 2: Two deer, 1 moose, 4 caribou a season; 3 deer and 3 caribou additional may be taken by persons domiciled in Province under \$5 permit.
- Saskatchewan:** Two in all of deer, elk, moose, caribou a season; 10 in all of grouse, partridges, pheasants, prairie chickens, ptarmigan a day, or 100 a season; 50 waterfowl a day, 250 a season.
- Yukon:** Six caribou or deer, 2 moose, 2 elk, 2 sheep, 2 goats, 2 musk oxen a season.

MINIMUM AGE LIMITS FOR HUNTING.

With the general adoption of the license system has come the necessity of fixing a minimum age at which licenses may be issued. The practice is by no means uniform, but about half of the States have restrictions of some sort. These restrictions are of three general kinds:

- (1) Exemption from the hunting license requirement for children;
- (2) Refusal to issue licenses to children; and
- (3) Requirement that children must have the written consent of the parent or guardian to obtain a license.

Children under 12 are not required to have a license in Idaho or Utah; under 14 in Montana, Nevada, Oklahoma, or Oregon; residents under 21 (hunting small game) in Minnesota. Children under 13 in New Hampshire, under 18 in Nebraska, and under 17 in Arizona do not require a license when hunting with a licensed adult. New Jersey prohibits children under 10 from hunting with firearms, but upon application of parent or guardian issues a \$1 license to citizens of the United States between the ages of 10 and 14, provided they hunt in company with a licensed adult. Pennsylvania also prohibits children under 14 from hunting, but issues licenses to

minors between the ages of 14 and 16 upon application of parent or guardian. Ohio prohibits persons under 16 from hunting unless accompanied by parent or guardian.

Licenses are not issued to children under certain ages, or only upon written consent of the parent or guardian, in the following States:

Not issued under certain age :	Age.	Written consent required :	Age.
New Jersey -----	10	New Jersey -----	10 to 14
New Hampshire -----	13	Indiana -----	14
Oklahoma -----	14	West Virginia -----	15
Oregon -----	14	Pennsylvania -----	14 to 16
Pennsylvania -----	14	Ohio -----	16
Wyoming (birds) -----	14	Vermont -----	16
Wyoming (big game) -----	15	British Columbia -----	16
Rhode Island -----	15	Iowa -----	18
Wisconsin -----	15	Massachusetts -----	18
Connecticut -----	16	New Hampshire -----	18
New Brunswick (big game) -----	16	Saskatchewan -----	18
Michigan (small game) -----	17		

LICENSES FOR HUNTING GAME.

In Arkansas nonresidents are not permitted to hunt, except on their own premises. In all the States and throughout Canada licenses must be secured before nonresidents can hunt any or certain kinds of game (see fig. 3, p. 56). In 44 States and 7 Canadian Provinces a like restriction is imposed on residents, but the fees are usually much smaller, and often are merely nominal (see fig. 4, p. 56).

A special kind of hunting license, often known as the "alien" license, is being generally adopted to restrict hunting by persons who are not citizens of the country, and is now in force in about half of the States. Following the example of Pennsylvania, the States of Massachusetts, New Jersey, North Dakota, and West Virginia now prohibit aliens from hunting or owning or possessing guns.

In Maine,¹ Wyoming, New Brunswick (on wild lands), and Nova Scotia nonresidents are not permitted to hunt big game unless accompanied by qualified guides.

Landowners or taxpayers are not required to pay the usual fee in a number of States, and no license is required in Texas or Nova Scotia of those hunting in their own county. Special exemptions are made in favor of nonresident members of fish and game clubs by Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Quebec. In Ontario no fee is charged for a guest license.

In Alberta the resident big-game license is not required in the northern part of the Province. In Newfoundland, free hunting licenses are granted to officers of British warships stationed on the coast for the protection of fisheries. Manitoba provides that the Governor General of Canada, the premier and lieutenant governor, or the premier of any Province may be granted complimentary

¹ Maine: On wild lands of the State, except from Dec. 1 to 15.

licenses. Officers of the army or navy stationed in Nova Scotia, nonresident landowners paying taxes to the amount of \$30 or more annually in Nova Scotia, and nonresidents owning real estate in Prince Edward Island to the value of \$325 and paying taxes thereon, are required to pay fees of \$5 only. The son or brother of a bona fide resident returning to Prince Edward Island may obtain a license on payment of \$2.50, and a resident may obtain a nonresident guest license for \$2.25 per week, provided he receives no compensation from such guest. In Ontario the lieutenant governor in council is authorized to reduce nonresident license fees to the amount charged residents of Ontario by the Province of which applicant is a resident; and any farmer living on his own land in the districts of Haliburton, Muskoka, Parry Sound, Nipissing, Algoma, Thunder Bay, Rainy River, Sudbury, Manitoulin, or Kenora may take one deer a season for his own use without securing the prescribed license. In Quebec, in the discretion of the minister of colonization, mines, and fisheries, poor Indians or settlers may not be compelled to take out the \$5 resident license required for an additional number of deer and caribou.

Details in regard to hunting licenses¹ are given in the table on pages 57-62. In every case the fee includes the amount charged for issuing the license. The term "commissioner" unless otherwise qualified means the game or fish commissioner.

¹ Licenses for fishing with hook and line are now issued in 23 States as follows:

Combination hunting and fishing licenses are issued in 14 States: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Indiana, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Vermont, Washington, and Wyoming. For fees, see pp. 57-62.

General fishing licenses, issued to either residents or nonresidents, are required in Nevada (30-day license), \$2; Oregon, \$1; and Vermont, \$0.60.

Special resident fishing licenses are required in California, \$1; and New Mexico, \$1.

Nonresident fishing licenses are required in California, \$3; Colorado, \$2; Delaware, \$3.50; Idaho, \$2; Indiana, \$1; Maryland (Frederick County), \$5; Michigan, \$1 (special), \$3 (general); Minnesota, \$1; Montana, \$2 (alien, \$5); Nebraska, \$2; New Mexico, \$5; South Carolina, \$5; South Dakota, \$2; Washington, \$2 (county); West Virginia, \$5; and Wisconsin, \$1.

Fishing licenses are not required in Idaho of women who are residents; in Indiana of residents fishing in their own county or an adjoining county, nor of the wife of a nonresident licensee; in Michigan the nonresident fishing license is not required of women or minors; in Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, Utah, Vermont, and Wisconsin of any woman; and in Michigan and Minnesota of nonresident minors.

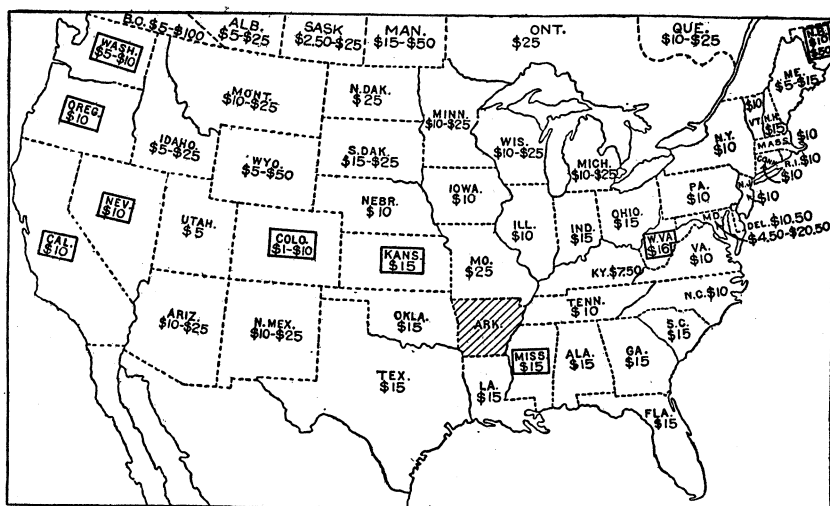


FIG. 3.—States and Provinces which require nonresidents to obtain hunting licenses.

[In Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Vermont an additional fee of 15 to 50 cents is charged for issuing the license. Inclosed names indicate the States which do not permit licensees to take a limited amount of game out of the State. Alaska and Newfoundland have \$50, Nova Scotia \$30 and \$15, and Prince Edward Island \$15 nonresident licenses, with export privileges. Arkansas does not permit hunting by nonresidents, except on their own land.]

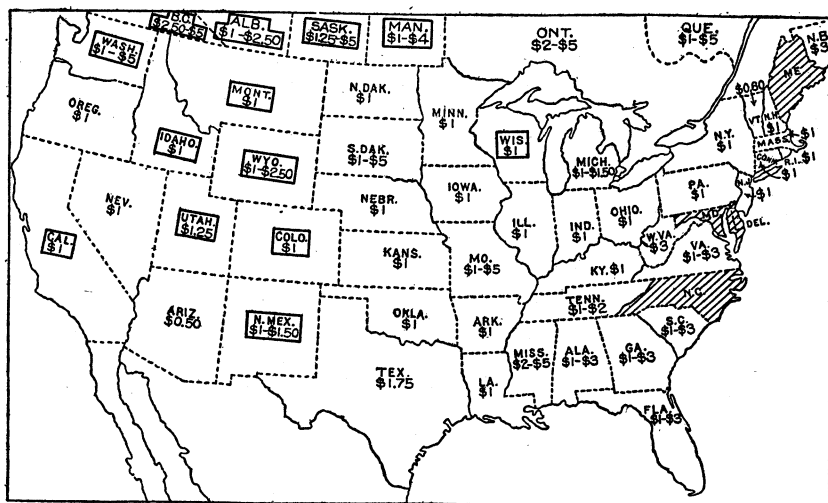


FIG. 4.—States and Provinces which require residents to obtain hunting licenses.

[In Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and South Carolina an additional fee of 10 to 25 cents is charged for issuing the license. West Virginia requires a county license for which no fee is charged. Nova Scotia and Newfoundland have \$5 resident licenses for hunting caribou. Note that many of the States adopt the French method of exempting landowners, while a few, mainly in the West (indicated by lines inclosing name of State), follow the English method of requiring everyone who hunts to obtain a license.]

DETAILS OF HUNTING LICENSES.

UNITED STATES.

State and kind of license.	Fee.	By whom issued.	Details of license.
Alabama:			
Nonresident	\$15. 00	Probate judge.	
Alien	15. 00	do	
Resident	3. 00	do	State license.
Do	1. 00	do	County license.
Alaska:			
Nonresident	50. 00	Governor	
Alien (nonresident)	100. 00	do	
Guide (first class)	25. 00	do	American citizen.
Guide (second class)	7. 50	do	Native of Alaska. Fees fixed by governor.
Shipping (resident) ¹	40. 00	do	Export of heads or trophies by resident.
Do	10. 00	do	Do.
Do	5. 00	do	Do.
Shipping (special) ¹	150. 00	do	Export of moose from southern Alaska.
Arizona:			
Nonresident	25. 00	Warden or license collector.	Deer and wild turkey.
Do	10. 00	do	Birds and fish.
Alien	100. 00	do	Deer.
Do	25. 00	do	Birds and fish.
Resident .....	.50	do	General. Duplicate license, 10 cents.
Arkansas:			
Resident	1. 00	Commission	Deer. Nonresidents not permitted to hunt. ²
California:			
Nonresident	10. 00	Fish commissioner or county clerk.	Expires June 30.
Alien	5. 00	do	Do.
Resident	21. 00	do	Do.
Colorado:			
Nonresident or alien	10. 00	Commissioner or county recorder.	
Do	2. 00	do	County license—birds, good for 1 week.
Do	1. 00	do	County license—birds, good for 1 day.
Do	12. 00	do	Hunting and fishing license.
Resident	1. 00	do	Do.
Guide	5. 00	Commissioner	Must also have State hunting license.
Connecticut:			
Nonresident	10. 25	City or borough clerk	Hunting and trapping.
Alien	15. 25	do	
Resident citizen	1. 25	do	
Delaware:			
Nonresident	10. 50	Commission	
Florida:			
Nonresident or alien	15. 00	County judge	County license.
Resident	3. 00	do	State license.
Do	1. 00	do	County license; not required of resident Confederate veteran entitled to a State pension.
Georgia:			
Nonresident	15. 00	Commissioner or county warden.	State license.
Resident	3. 00	do	Do.
Do	1. 00	do	County license good only in county of residence; not required in militia district. Expires Feb. 1.
Idaho: ³			
Nonresident or alien	25. 00	Warden and deputies	Big game. Expires Mar. 31.
Do	5. 00	do	Birds only.
Resident	1. 00	do	Hunting and fishing. Not required of women.
Illinois:			
Nonresident or alien	10. 50	County clerk	Expires June 1.
Resident	1. 00	City or county clerk	

¹ *Alaska:* Not more than one general (\$40) license and two special (\$150) moose licenses issued to one person in one year. Each shipper must file with the customs office at port of shipment an affidavit that he has not violated the game law; that the trophy to be shipped has not been bought or purchased, has not been sold, and is not shipped for purpose of sale; that he is the owner of the trophy, and, in case of moose, whether the animal from which it was taken was killed north or south of latitude 62°.

² *Arkansas:* But see *State v. Mallory*, 83 S. W., 955, deciding that nonresidents may hunt on their own land. A resident is required to obtain written permission for hunting on inclosed land of another.

³ *Idaho:* Not required of veterans of the Civil War.

Details of hunting licenses—Continued.

State and kind of license.	Fee.	By whom issued.	Details of license.
Indiana:			
Nonresident.....	\$15.50	Clerk of circuit court.....	Hunting and fishing. Good for 1 year. Civil War veterans exempt. Do.
Resident.....	1.00	Commissioner or clerk of circuit court.	
Iowa:			
Nonresident or resident alien.	10.00	County auditor.....	Expires July 1.
Resident.....	1.00	do.....	
Kansas:			
Nonresident.....	15.00	Secretary of state.....	Issued free to honorably discharged soldiers or sailors of United States.
Resident.....	1.00	County clerk.....	
Kentucky:			
Nonresident or alien.....	7.50	County clerk.....	
Resident.....	1.00	do.....	
Louisiana:			
Nonresident or alien.....	15.00	Tax collector.....	Issued to residents only.
Market hunting.....	10.00	do.....	State license.
Resident.....	1.00	do.....	
Trapper.....	2.00	do.....	
Maine:			
Nonresident.....	15.00	Commissioners.....	All game, Oct. 1-Jan. 1.
Do.....	5.00	do.....	Game that may be shot before deer season in certain counties. Holder may obtain big-game license by paying \$10 additional.
Resident alien.....	15.00	do.....	Not required of aliens who pay taxes or who have resided in State 2 years continuously prior to application.
Camp keeper.....	5.00	do.....	
Guide (nonresident).....	20.00	do.....	Guide to be registered, and to guide not more than 5 persons at a time.
Guide (resident).....	1.00	do.....	Do.
Shipping (resident).....	1.00	do.....	Moose, \$5; deer, \$2; one pair of game birds in 7 days, 50 cents.
Trapper.....	5.00	do.....	
Maryland:			
Nonresident ¹	{ 4.50 20.50 }	Clerk of circuit court ²	Separate county laws.

¹ Maryland: County and local licenses are issued to nonresidents at the following rates (including clerk fees):

Allegany (of State).....	a \$5.00	Howard (of State).....	a \$20.50
Anne Arundel (of county).....	5.20	Kent (of county).....	b 15.50
Baltimore (of State).....	a 10.20	Montgomery (of county).....	15.50
Calvert (of State).....	10.50	Patuxent River (of State).....	c 11.00
Caroline (of county).....	5.25	Prince George (of county).....	20.50
Carroll (of State).....	10.50	Queen Anne (of county).....	4.50
Cecil (of county).....	10.00	St. Mary (of State).....	20.50
Charles (of State).....	5.50	Somerset (of State).....	a 10.50
Dorchester (of State).....	a 10.00	Talbot (of county).....	10.00
Frederick (of county).....	d 15.50	Washington (of county).....	10.00
Garrett (of county).....	10.50	Wicomico (of State).....	10.50
Harford (of county).....	5.15	Worcester (of State).....	10.00

County licenses are required of residents at the following rates (including clerk fees):

Allegany (also issued to residents of Garrett and Washington Counties).....	\$1.00	Dorchester.....	\$1.00
Anne Arundel.....	1.20	Harford.....	1.15
Baltimore.....	1.20	Somerset.....	2.75
		Washington.....	.50

a Resident of State, Allegany (except also residents of Garrett and Washington Counties), fee \$3; Baltimore, fee \$5.20; Dorchester, fee \$5; Howard, fee \$5.50; Somerset, fee \$2.75.

b Fee only \$5.50 if invited by resident landowner.

c Club license, \$25.

d Not required if written permission be secured from landowner or lessee.

Guests: Guests of landowners require no licenses except in Allegany, Baltimore, Caroline, Cecil, Charles, Dorchester (except relatives of host), Frederick, Garrett, Harford, Kent, Talbot, Washington, and Worcester Counties.

Sinkbox, sneak boat, blind, pusher—Cecil: Sneak boat (Bohemia and Elk Rivers), \$5.50; sinkbox (Bohemia, Elk, and Sassafras Rivers), \$10.50. Anne Arundel: Pusher, \$2; booby and brush blinds (west side Chesapeake Bay), \$5; (South River), \$2.50. Harford: Sinkbox, \$20.75; sneak boat, \$5.75. Kent: Sinkbox, \$20; blind, \$5. Queen Anne: Sinkbox, \$10.50; sneak boat, \$5.75; booby blind, \$2.50. Susquehanna Flats: Sinkbox, \$20.75; sneak boat, \$5.75. Talbot: Sinkbox, \$5; blind or sinkbox (Dickson Bay), \$5. Patuxent River: Pusher, \$2.50 (required of residents to push or paddle nonresidents).

Anne Arundel prohibits hunting by nonresidents of the county except by permission of landowners, and Charles prohibits hunting of waterfowl by nonresidents.

² In Cecil County by the Cecil County Game Protective Association; in Harford County by justice of the peace.

Details of hunting licenses—Continued.

State and kind of license.	Fee.	By whom issued.	Details of license.
Massachusetts:			
Alien.....	\$15.00	City or town clerk.....	Applicant must own real estate to the value of \$500.
Nonresident.....	10.00	.....do.....	
Resident.....	1.00	.....do.....	
Michigan:			
Nonresident or alien.....	25.00	County clerk, warden, or deputy.	Deer.
Do.....	10.00	.....do.....	Small game only.
Resident.....	1.50	.....do.....	Deer.
Do.....	1.00	.....do.....	Small game.
Export.....	10.00	State warden.....	
Minnesota:			
Nonresident.....	25.00	Commissioner.....	Game animals.
Do.....	10.00	.....do.....	Game birds.
Resident.....	1.00	County auditor.....	Deer or moose.
Do.....	1.00	.....do.....	Game birds.
Nonresident (trapper).....	10.00	Commissioner.....	
Mississippi:			
Nonresident.....	15.00	Sheriff.....	
Resident.....	5.00	.....do.....	State license.
Do. ²	2.00	.....do.....	County license.
Do. (trapper).....	2.50	.....do.....	
Missouri:			
Nonresident.....	25.00	Commissioner.....	
Resident.....	5.00	County clerk or license collector.	State license.
Do.....	1.00	.....do.....	County license. Good in county of residence or adjoining counties.
Montana:			
Nonresident.....	25.00	Warden.....	Hunting and fishing.
Do.....	10.00	.....do.....	Birds and fish.
Alien ³	30.00	.....do.....	Hunting and fishing.
Resident ⁴	1.00	Warden or justice of peace.	Birds and fish.
Guide.....	10.00	Warden.....	Issued to residents only.
Shipping (resident).....	.50	.....do.....	Permits limited exports in open season.
Nebraska:			
Nonresident.....	10.00	Commissioner or county clerk.	Hunting and fishing.
Resident.....	1.00	.....do.....	Hunting and fishing. Not required of women.
Nevada: ⁵			
Nonresident.....	10.00	County clerk or warden...	Hunting and fishing.
Alien.....	25.00	.....do.....	Do.
Resident.....	1.00	.....do.....	Do.
New Hampshire:			
Nonresident or alien.....	15.00	Commissioner or town clerk.	
Resident.....	1.00	.....do.....	Resident.
Guide.....	1.00	Commissioner.....	Nonresident.
Do.....	20.00	.....do.....	
New Jersey: ⁶			
Nonresident.....	10.15	County, city, or town clerk and salaried wardens.	
Resident citizen.....	1.15	.....do.....	Hunting and fishing.
New Mexico:			
Nonresident or resident alien.	30.00	County clerk or deputy...	All game and fish.
Do.....	25.00	.....do.....	Game.
Nonresident.....	10.00	.....do.....	Birds.
Nonresident alien.....	55.00	.....do.....	All game and fish.
Do.....	50.00	.....do.....	Game.
Resident.....	2.00	.....do.....	All game and fish.
Do.....	1.50	.....do.....	Game.
Do.....	1.00	.....do.....	Big game, including turkeys.
Do.....	1.00	.....do.....	Game birds except turkeys.
Guide.....	5.00	.....do.....	Issued to residents only.

¹ *Massachusetts:* Members of incorporated game clubs owning real estate assessed at not less than \$1,000 and organized prior to 1907, owners, or their minor children over 15 years old, of real estate assessed at not less than \$500, or nonresidents invited (for not more than 4 days) by members of incorporated club for hunting foxes, pay a fee of \$1.

² *Mississippi:* County license issued to head of family may also be used by minor members of family residing with him. Nonresidents prohibited from trapping.

³ *Montana:* Aliens who do not hold a general hunting license are required to obtain a \$25 license from the State warden to possess pistols or other firearms.

⁴ United States officers and soldiers stationed in the State, students of any institution of learning, and officers of the United States Forest Service classed as residents.

⁵ *Nevada:* No license is required of women for hunting or fishing.

⁶ *New Jersey:* Unnaturalized, foreign-born person prohibited from hunting or owning shotgun or rifle unless he is the owner of real property to the value of \$2,000 above all encumbrances.

Details of hunting licenses—Continued.

State and kind of license.	Fee.	By whom issued.	Details of license.
New York:			
Nonresident or alien.....	10. 50	County, city, or town clerk.	
Resident.....	1. 10	.....do.....	
North Carolina:			
Nonresident (Audubon).....	\$10. 25	Clerk of superior court...	Good only in 32 counties not covered by the following or by local licenses.
Nonresident (special) ¹	10. 50	.....do.....	Good only in county of issue.
North Dakota:			
Nonresident.....	25. 00	Commissioners, deputies, or county auditor.	Aliens not permitted to hunt.
Resident.....	1. 00	.....do.....	
Ohio:			
Nonresident.....	15. 25	Clerk of county court or town clerk.	
Resident.....	1. 25	.....do.....	
Oklahoma:			
Nonresident.....	15. 00	Warden, deputy, or county clerk.	All game except deer, turkey, or prairie chicken. Expires May 1.
Alien.....	25. 00	.....do.....	Do.
Resident citizen.....	1. 25	.....do.....	
Oregon: ²			
Nonresident.....	10. 00	County clerk.....	
Alien.....	25. 00	Commission.....	Gun license. Does not permit hunting.
Resident.....	1. 00	County clerk.....	
Pennsylvania:			
Nonresident.....	10. 00	County treasurer.....	Aliens not permitted to hunt.
Resident.....	1. 15	County treasurer or justice of peace.	
Rhode Island:			
Nonresident ³	10. 15	City or town clerk.....	
Alien.....	15. 15	.....do.....	
Resident.....	1. 15	.....do.....	
South Carolina:			
Nonresident and alien.....	15. 25	County clerk.....	All game.
Resident ⁴	1. 10	County clerk or game warden.	County license. Hunting on land of another in county of residence permitted under written permission.
Do.....	3. 00	County treasurer.....	State license.
South Dakota:			
Nonresident.....	25. 00	Warden or county treasurer.	Big game and game birds. Expires June 30.
Do.....	15. 00	.....do.....	Game birds only.
Resident.....	5. 00	County treasurer.....	County license. Big game.
Do.....	1. 00	.....do.....	Game birds.
Tennessee:			
Nonresident.....	10. 00	County clerk.....	County license.
Resident.....	1. 00	.....do.....	State license.
Do.....	2. 00	.....do.....	Annual license; \$200 bond required.
Market hunting.....	25. 00	.....do.....	
Texas:			
Noncitizen.....	15. 00	Commissioner.....	Expires Sept. 1.
Resident.....	1. 75	County clerk.....	Do.
Utah:			
Nonresident.....	5. 00	Commissioner, deputy, or justice of peace.	Hunting and fishing. Not required for rabbits.
Alien.....	15. 00	.....do.....	Do.
Resident.....	1. 25	.....do.....	Hunting and fishing. Not required for hunting rabbits, or of women.

¹ *North Carolina*: Issued in the following 58 counties: Beaufort, Bertie, Cabarrus, Camden, Carteret, Caswell, Catawba, Cherokee, Chowan, Clay, Cleveland, Currituck, Dare, Davidson, Davie, Duplin, Forsyth, Franklin, Gaston, Gates, Graham, Granville, Halifax, Harnett, Henderson, Hertford, Hyde, Jackson, Johnston, Jones, Lincoln, Macon, Madison, Martin, Mitchell, Montgomery, Nash, Pamlico, Pasquotank, Pender, Perquimans, Pitt, Polk, Randolph, Richmond, Sampson, Stanly, Stokes, Swain, Transylvania, Tyrrell, Union, Vance, Washington, Wayne, Wilkes, Wilson, Yadkin. Special license provisions are in force in Alexander, Caswell, Clay, Craven, Dare (wild fowl), Haywood, Hoke, Jackson, Lincoln, Northampton, Onslow, Pamlico, Pender, Robeson, Warren, and Yancey Counties. Details of these are given in Poster No. 33, copies of which may be had free on application to the Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

² *Oregon*: Veterans of the Civil War pay no fee for license; women not required to obtain license.

³ *Rhode Island*: Nonresident citizens and members of hunting or fishing clubs incorporated prior to Jan. 1, 1909, owning real estate to the value of \$1,000, and nonresident citizens owning real estate assessed at not less than \$500, pay a fee of \$1.15.

⁴ *South Carolina*: Resident licenses are required in all counties except the following: Aiken, Berkeley, Cherokee, Chesterfield, Clarendon, Colleton, Georgetown, Greenwood, Lancaster, Marlboro, Williamsburg, and York.

Details of hunting licenses—Continued.

State and kind of license.	Fee.	By whom issued.	Details of license.
Vermont:			
Nonresident ¹	\$10. 50	Town clerk.....	Hunting and fishing.
Do.....	. 60	do.....	Fishing.
Resident.....	1. 00	do.....	Hunting and fishing.
Do.....	. 60	do.....	Hunting or fishing.
Virginia: ²			
Nonresident ³	10. 00	Clerk circuit court.....	
Alien ⁴	20. 00	do.....	
Resident.....	3. 00	do.....	State license.
Do.....	1. 00	do.....	County license.
Washington:			
Nonresident.....	10. 00	State auditor.....	State license. Expires Mar. 1.
Do.....	5. 00	County auditor.....	County license.
Alien.....	15. 00	State auditor.....	Gun license. Consular certificate required. ⁵
Resident.....	5. 00	do.....	State license.
Do.....	1. 00	County auditor.....	County license.
West Virginia:			
Nonresident.....	16. 00	County clerk.....	State license. Aliens not permitted to hunt.
Resident.....		do.....	No fee. County license.
Do.....	3. 00	do.....	State license. Required outside county of residence.
Wisconsin: ⁶			
Nonresident.....	25. 00	Secretary of state.....	All game.
Do.....	10. 00	do.....	All game except deer.
Resident.....	1. 00	County clerk.....	
Wyoming:			
Nonresident or alien.....	50. 00	Justice of peace, assistant warden, or deputy.....	Hunting and fishing.
Nonresident.....	10. 00	do.....	Bears only.
Do.....	5. 00	do.....	Birds and fish.
Alien.....	5. 00	do.....	Birds only.
Resident ⁷	2. 50	Justice of peace or game warden.....	Ordinary.
Do.....	10. 00	do.....	1 additional elk. Issued to holder of ordinary resident license.
Do.....	1. 00	do.....	Birds only.
Guide ⁸	10. 00	Justice of peace.....	
Alien.....	25. 00	do.....	Gun and fishing license. Not required of holder of \$50 alien hunting license, bona fide residents, or freeholder paying taxes in excess of \$100.
Alberta:			
Nonresident.....	25. 00	Minister of agriculture.....	General.
Do.....	5. 00	do.....	Birds only.
Guide, camp help.....	2. 50	do.....	Resident only.
Resident ⁹	2. 50	do.....	Big game.
Do.....	2. 25	do.....	Birds. Required south of lat. 55°.
Do.....	1. 00	do.....	Required of residents of city or town.
Market hunting.....	5. 00	do.....	
British Columbia:			
Nonresident.....	100. 00	Warden or any Government agent.....	Members of army, navy, or militia in actual service exempt.
Do.....	50. 00	do.....	Birds only. Good Sept. 1-Mar. 31.
Do.....	25. 00	do.....	Bears only. Good Jan. 1-July 15.
Do.....	5. 00	do.....	Birds only. British subject. Good for 1 week.

¹ Vermont: Fee, 60 cents if applicant pays taxes on improved real estate in Vermont appraised at \$1,000.² Virginia: Rappahannock County requires written and duly acknowledged permission (good for 4 months) before permitting hunting or trapping on another's land.³ A nonresident may hunt upon his own lands in the State without a license.⁴ Aliens who have resided in the State for 5 years and who own real estate therein may obtain resident licenses.⁵ Washington: Holder may then secure \$1 county hunting and fishing license or a \$5 State license.⁶ Wisconsin: Bona fide settler who has not resided in the State 1 year may take out a special resident license. Holder of nonresident special license may obtain general license on payment of \$15 additional.⁷ Wyoming: Applicant must be an elector of the State; a child or ward, over 15 years, of an elector; a soldier or sailor of the United States and an elector thereof, stationed 1 year at a post in the State; or a nonresident paying \$100 or more taxes on property owned in the State; or an officer employed in the State by the National Forest Service. Soldier or sailor must employ guide.⁸ Guide must be citizen and qualified elector of State, a freeholder or have a valid filing on public lands in the State, must act as assistant game warden, and make sworn report to game warden; required to furnish \$500 bond.⁹ Alberta: Farmers or their sons residing on own land, fee \$1; bird license not required of farmer or member of family residing with him upon his farm, or of residents north of lat. 55°. Residents north of lat. 55° may also take one head of big game (except elk or buffalo) without big game license.

Details of hunting licenses—Continued.

Province and kind of license.	Fee.	By whom issued.	Details of license.
British Columbia—Continued.			
Resident.....	\$2.50	Warden or any Government agent.	Birds and deer only.
Do.....	5.00	do.	Birds and all big game.
Do.....	10.00	do.	Birds, all big game, and trapping.
Guide.....	5.00	do.	
Manitoba:			
Nonresident (alien).....	50.00	Minister of agriculture.....	
Nonresident (British subject).....	15.00	do.	
Resident.....	4.00	do.	Big game only.
Do.....	1.00	do.	Birds only.
New Brunswick:²			
Nonresident.....	50.00	Minister of land and mines	Moose, caribou, and deer.
Do.....	25.00	do.	Game birds. Special license for Westmoreland County.
Do.....	10.00	do.	Game birds.
Resident.....	3.00	do.	Moose, caribou, and deer.
Sinkbox.....	1.00	do.	For geese and brant.
Guide.....	1.00	do.	Resident. Registration fee, \$2.
Camp help.....	1.00	do.	Resident.
Do.....	50.00	do.	Nonresident.
Newfoundland:			
Nonresident.....	51.00	Game and fisheries board..	Can not employ unlicensed guide.
Guide.....	50.00	do.	Nonresident. Resident guide licenses free.
Resident.....	5.00	do.	3 caribou not for traffic.
Householder.....		do.	Do.
Nova Scotia:³			
Nonresident.....	30.00	Provincial secretary, game commissioners, or county clerk.	All game. Expires Aug. 1.
Do.....	15.00	do.	
Alien.....	5.00	do.	Birds and small game, except woodcock and snipe.
Resident.....	5.00	do.	Required of aliens who have not resided in Province 5 years.
Guide.....	2.00	do.	For caribou outside county of residence.
Ontario:			Resident. Expires Aug. 1.
Nonresident.....	25.00	Superintendent of game...	All game.
Resident.....	5.00	do.	Moose and caribou.
Do.....	2.00	do.	Deer.
Guide.....	2.00	do.	
Prince Edward Island:			
Nonresident.....	15.00	Game inspector or tax collector.	All game. Expires 1 year after date. If applicant pays taxes on real estate to the value of \$325, fee \$5.
Quebec:			
Nonresident.....	25.00	Minister of colonization....	All game.
Do.....	10.00	do.	Issued to members of incorporated hunting clubs.
Resident.....	1.00	do.	Big game. Not required of persons hunting for own use.
Do.....	5.00	do.	3 deer and 3 caribou additional to bag limit.
Saskatchewan:			
Nonresident.....	25.00	Minister of agriculture.....	Big game only.
Do.....	10.00	do.	Birds only.
Do.....	2.50	do.	Birds only. Good for 6 days.
Resident.....	5.00	Minister or agent.....	Big game.
Do.....	1.25	do.	Birds only. Required of resident of city or town.
Yukon:			
Nonresident.....	100.00	Commissioner or game guardian.	All game.

¹ *Manitoba*: Not required of farmer or member of family actually residing on farm in Province.² *New Brunswick*: Nonresident hunting big game must be in charge of a registered guide.³ *Nova Scotia*: Nonresident hunting big game must be in charge of a registered guide. Nonresident paying taxes on real estate to the amount of the license fee, required to pay only \$5.

OFFICIALS FROM WHOM STATE OR PROVINCIAL GAME LAWS MAY BE OBTAINED.

Alabama:

State game and fish commissioner, Montgomery.

Alaska:

The governor, Juneau.
Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Arizona:

State game warden, Phoenix.

Arkansas:

Secretary, game and fish commission, Little Rock.

California:

Executive officer, fish and game commission, New Call Building, San Francisco.

Colorado:

State game and fish commissioner, Denver.

Connecticut:

Secretary, commission of fisheries and game, Hartford.

Delaware:

Chief game warden, Dover.

District of Columbia:

Supt. Metropolitan Police, Washington, D. C.

Florida:

Secretary of state, Tallahassee.

Georgia:

Game and fish commissioner, Atlanta.

Idaho:

Fish and game warden, Boise.

Illinois:

Game and fish commission, Springfield.

Indiana:

Commissioner fisheries and game, Indianapolis.

Iowa:

State fish and game warden, Spirit Lake.

Kansas:

State fish and game warden, Pratt.

Kentucky:

Executive agent, game and fish commission, Frankfort.

Louisiana:

Commissioner of conservation, Court Building, New Orleans.

Maine:

Commission of inland fisheries and game, Augusta.

Maryland:

Game warden, 512 Munsey Building, Baltimore.

Massachusetts:

Chairman, commissioners of fisheries and game, State House, Boston.

Michigan:

Commissioner game, fish, and forest-fire department, Lansing.

Minnesota:

Game and fish commissioner, St. Paul.

Mississippi:

Game and fish commissioner, Jackson.

Missouri:

Game and fish commissioner, Jefferson City.

Montana:

State game warden, Helena.

Nebraska:

Chief deputy, game and fish commission, Lincoln.

Nevada:

Secretary of state, Carson City.

New Hampshire:

Fish and game commissioner, Milford.

New Jersey:

Secretary board of fish and game commissioners, Trenton.

New Mexico:

Game and fish warden, Santa Fe.

New York:

Secretary of conservation commission, Albany.

North Carolina:

Secretary Audubon Society of North Carolina, Raleigh.

North Dakota:

Secretary game and fish board, Fargo.

Ohio:

Chief game warden, Board of Agriculture, Columbus.

Oklahoma:

State game warden, Oklahoma City.

Oregon:

State game warden, Portland.

Pennsylvania:

Secretary board of game commissioners, Harrisburg.

Rhode Island:

Chairman, commissioners of birds, Rumford.

South Carolina:

Chief game warden, Columbia.

South Dakota:

State game warden, Pierre.

Tennessee:

State game and fish warden, Nashville.

Texas:

Game, fish, and oyster commissioner, Austin.

Utah:

Fish and game commissioner, Salt Lake City.

Vermont:

Fish and game commissioner, Lyndonville.

Officials from whom State or Provincial game laws may be obtained—Con.

Virginia:

Commissioner of game and inland fisheries, Richmond.

Washington:

Chief game warden and State fish commissioner, Seattle.

Chief deputy game warden, Spokane.

West Virginia:

Forest, game, and fish warden, Belington.

Wisconsin:

Secretary conservation commission, Madison.

Wyoming:

State game warden, Lander.

CANADA.

Alberta:

Chief game guardian, Edmonton.

British Columbia:

Provincial game warden, Vancouver.

Manitoba:

Chief game guardian, Winnipeg.

New Brunswick:

Chief game and fire warden, Richlbucto.

Newfoundland:

Secretary department of marine and fisheries, St. Johns.

Nova Scotia:

Chief game commissioner, Halifax.

Ontario:

Superintendent game and fisheries, Toronto.

Prince Edward Island:

Game inspector, Charlottetown.

Quebec:

General inspector of fisheries and game, Quebec.

Saskatchewan:

Chief game guardian, Regina.

Yukon:

Territorial secretary, Dawson.

